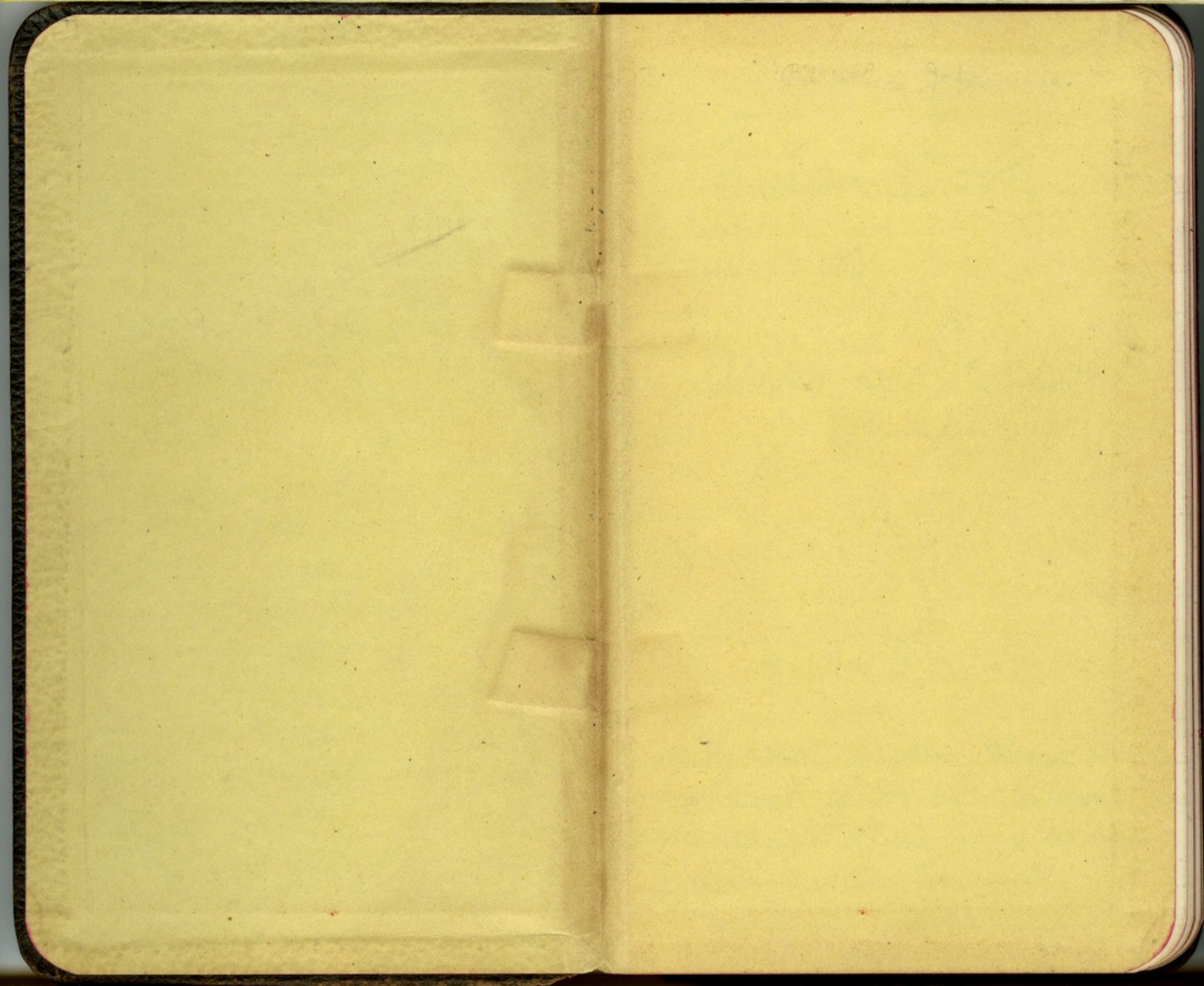




Field - Book
of
Willis L. Jepson

- 1905 -

- If lost, finder please return
by post to Dr. W. L. Jepson,
Herbarium of the Royal Botanic
Gardens, Kew, England.

Cambridge University

- Left Liverpool Station, London, last night at 8.20 for Cambridge, in company with Mr. Robinson, Editor of Sylva and Flora. Arr. at C. at 9.42 and went to the Bull Hotel. It was cold, the thermometer going lower last night than for 60 years past in October. British hotels are never (or seldom) warm, the two small fires being already fronted by visitors, so ~~we~~ we went out for a walk along Trumpington street and saw the fine old gray buildings in the moonlight, Corpus Christi College, King's College, the fine classical front of the Fitz William Museum. Then back to bed to get warm - the maid bringing me a pitcher

Oct. 16, 1905.

of hot water - in this way I took the chill off my "frozen" hands and feet. Frozen = typical Am. exaggeration. The Bull is really a fine country inn and very interesting it is with its old pictures - but no "comforts" in the American sense. Next morning we had breakfast at 7.30, poached eggs and fried ham and marmalade (2s 6d but scarcely as good as the 1s 6d breakfast at the temperance hotel in Edinburgh where I stayed). Then after another glance at the buildings hereabouts, to the Botanic Garden. At last we chanced upon Lynch accompanied by Prof. Hughes (Geology). Behind the trees I heard Lynch say to ^{Prof.} Hughes: Ah, there comes Mr. Rob-

Cambridge University

inson and Prof. Japson of the Univ. of California. I thought it pleasant to be remembered by a mere peep between the trees. Hughes and Robinson combated a moment about terra cotta and colored brick gingerbread, the latter being far sterner. Then Hughes to me: You must go into the chapel of St. Mary the Less. At the left hand side is the grave of one of the Washingtons, with his shield on the wall. I took your Dr. Harkness to see it. There said I is your Stars and Stripes. There your American eagle, but how about the Coronet? Does that prophesy that you still have a lingering fondness for Royalty - and will one day set

Oct. 16, 1905.

up a monarchy? Or does it simply indicate that your young women are going to carry off our young men? Neither, promptly responded Harkness, that bird sitting in the crown is ~~merely~~ hatching out the young Republic! A splendid repartee! said Hughes who told the story with much glee.

So I went to the place. The tablet reads:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of
the late Revd Mr. Godfrey
Washington of the County
of York, Minister of this Church
(and Fellow of St. Peter's College).

Born July the 26th 1670
and Dyed the 28th; Day of Sep:
1729

Cambridge University

The tablet is surmounted by the coat of arms in a wreath, consisting of 5 horizontal bars, 3 white alternating with 2 black, the top white bar with 3 stars, the whole crowned with a raven in a very militant attitude, but sitting in the open crown

While attempting to find Prof. Marshall-Ward I was directed to the house of Prof. A.W. Ward (Historian) St. Peter's College. Five looking white-haired gentlemen who would not allow me to retire on discovering my mistake but insisted on a moment's chat and afterwards introduced me to his wife because he had been humored by being mistaken for a botanist, Mrs. Ward being

Oct. 16, 1905.

very fond of botany. They send their cordial remembrances to our Prof. Gayley.

Prof. Marshall-Ward is very unwell; found him in his office resting after a lecture. After taking me into his large elementary laboratory where some 180 students were working with seedlings in various stages, with demonstrations of respiration (on seeds), and using reference books to read up on the gas material of seedlings - flatish rectangular jars - he turned me over to his head assistant who took me over their new \$100,000 building. Blackman is the Physiology Man - and has fine quarters. He showed me his two green houses, one he calls the

Cambridge University

well greenhouse because it is sunk in such a way that diffuse light only reaches it. The roof greenhouse is of the usual pattern, and there is besides open air space, as there was also in the well greenhouse. Blackman told me of one curious defect in their building. The ^{water} pipes were so put in, next the furnace pipes, that they could have no cold water in the place. Now remedied but no one thought of it at first. They have a dark-room of course.

Seward is the Morphology man and gave me a bit of time. Then to the Herbarium where I looked up Lindley's Godetias. They are very inadequately

Oct. 16, 1905.

labelled and I did not feel sure that certain ones were types. American collectors lead the world in their labeling of specimens.

With Prof. Ward to luncheon at the King's Arms. "Why do you Americans go to that expensive cumbersome Bull. Come now, isn't this much better?" Truly it was very pleasant but the best part was Ward's conversation. He thinks the London poor are largely frauds, dwell on the national vice of self-depreciation; says the English are a second-rate people in that they never do their best except in a crisis, that ^{continental} foreigners take them at their own value and so think little of them; remarked in ref. to a comment of mine on the Englishman's love of

Cambridge University

the oak, partly love, partly stupidity - in all the colonies the name oak applied to trees not oaks, she-oak of Australia, the name oak applied to a proteaceous tree of the Cape, etc. In California you were fortunate to have *Quercus* species to give the name to.

Next for a look at the fine buildings - but one could spend several days admiring the outside. Then to the Botanic Garden with Lynch who took me to tea where I met his wife and boy and daughter, Miss Lyell just beginning lectures at the University. English women may attend the University, take the examinations and pass English

Oct. 16, 1905.

but they are not granted degrees! Which seems a very unjust ending.

Returned to London and the next day but one Professor Ward took me to the meeting of the Royal Society in Burlington. This is in Piccadilly; on the court faces the Royal Society, Astronomical Society, Linnaean Society, etc.

Most of the bigwigs in London science were there: Hughes, the President, Jenkin the Geologist, etc. was presented to Francis Darwin - very agreeable man. The meeting, after the tea from 4 to 5, received the reports of the various eclipse expeditions. The walls are hung with paintings,

London

of celebrated men of science, chiefly former members of the society: Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Joseph Banks, Earl of Rosse, Sir Joseph Hooker,

- Yesterday, Oct. 21, Sunday, went to Jordans, Chalfont, to see Mr Penn's grave. Motor from Slough but motor stuck fast on a hill and we cut across to the Uxbridge road and on, leaving Beaconsfield (whence Disraeli's title) to left. The meeting house of the Friends is in a very secluded spot in a hollow. The burying ground lies at the right. Few of the graves are marked but all the stones are of the

Oct. 18, 1905

same size and pattern. Quakers believe in leaving all alike, no man rising above his neighbor in worldly things. William Penn's stone is like all the rest: his name and the year of his death. The burial ground is beautifully simple with a row of beeches about it - does not suggest a burying ground - least of all an American cemetery.

The meeting house does not look like a church - more like a dwelling house. It is simple indeed. No pulpit, only a slightly raised raised platform at the end. At the opposite end is the women gallery, closed now with shutters, but are opened like windows when the Friends

William Penn's Grave

meet here once a year. Below the gallery are other openings - closed now - but capable of being opened and the extent of the meeting house increased.

Walked back across interesting undulating country - the beech trees coloring with golden hues the autumn woods. Through quaint old villages, across broad commons like pieces of waste land, then along the Oxford High road towards London. What is that tower, said I pointing across church the landscape. That is Uxbridge, ~~church~~ said Baker where we are headed. After a while we came up to it, had tea and took train to Kew.

Oct. 21, 1905.

- a day full of interest and suggestive of many thoughts of other days and the simple lives of the Quakers.

- Mr. Stocks of Sir William Dyers office anent my remark of the great colonizing power of the English and the bad luck of the French in their colonies said: Mark Twain's comment on the Biblical passage: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth", the only only place where the English are mentioned in the Bible.

Anent my comment re the caustic and bitter attacks of the London daily press on the Scotch (linking them often with the Americans!) said No, we English do not like the Scotch. Its rather curious: Nationally we do not like the Irish but personally the Irishman is popular with us!

A Scotchman to the Magistrate:-
I try to observe that I consider it "vera hard on a God-fearin' mon to tak' evidence on oath in a feeshin' case"!

Gravtje, Sussex

- was the guest of Mr. W. Robinson at his country place, Gravtje, ^{King} cote, Sussex. He has 1000 acres which he is rapidly planting in trees on the forestry plan. His blocks of Corsican Pine are very fine and have made a growth of 2 ft. or over in some seasons. He is also favoring the oak in some of the old woodlands on the place where the income formerly was mainly from the coppice or undergrowth. He has cut "rides" or lanes through these woods everywhere. At one time this was an "iron" country. Great holes are met with in the woods where they took out the iron. The manufactures of iron in those days must have been wealthy from their profits because one of

October 29, 1905.

them built Gravtje Manor, a fine old Elizabethan manor house, covering nearly a half-acre of ground; built of stone, of course, and a very fine old building in excellent preservation. Robinson has added or modified a wing but the fine front is exactly as it was. The house was begun about 1596 and the woodwork completed about seven years later. The date 1603 appears on one of the old carved oak mantels. Then there are old carved oak tables with the dates on them; also oaken cabinets, dressers, etc. Curious are the arched entrance ways to the bedrooms with a raised stone at the bottom (to prevent draughts?) and a battered oak door, very primitive, with the clinched nails showing on the inside and a very primitive latch.

Gravtyr, Sussex

The oak work, paneling, plaster fresco ceiling, is being done anew mainly in the great lower rooms. The completed ones are hung with fine paintings, a few Corots among the number. I had a mighty comfortable bedroom at one end of the wing, the Violet Room, the furniture rich and yet so simple that at first I scarcely noticed it. An Englishman's bath tub was brought into the room for my use, hot water, a great abundance of towels (the only place I've found such), candles for light, a patent closet just outside the door in the passageway. His library is full of fine books. He is a great dilettante as to books and goes in for fine paper, fine print, and rarities. He insists that printing

Oct. 29, 1905

nowadays has decayed and is cheap in every sense, and abominates the clay and glazed papers which are bad for the eyes and will go to pieces in a short time. He is right in the main. The machine work cannot equal the finest of the old handwork. His dining room is a large hall with an immense fire place at one end. His housekeeper is a rather son old lady of tyrannical disposition, dressed in black silk with white facings, and great bunches of keys dangling by chains from her waistbands. Tyrannical - yet I suppose she takes the best of care of him. I dressed for dinner, of course, for the Englishman is great for full dress, and after the dessert he turned and said: Are you married? No. Well I've never married - and I regret it every

Gravetye, Sussex

day of my life!" While he often has guests, still life in the great country manor house must be passing lonely in spite of all that wealth may afford in the way of material comforts.

He has the book collector's passion very strongly: he paid \$35-~~00~~ for a small batch of Washington's letters - and contrived to misplace them! or he suspects they may have been stolen; other old rarities he showed me for which he had paid \$150 to \$500. He traveled in California 30 years ago, met Kellogg, Bolander, saw the Sierras along the "Central Pacific". Commented frequently on the beauty of the forest trees and the habit of the Yellow Pine coming up in the hydraulic mining scars, as well as in the crevices of rocks on granite cliffs.

Oct. 29, 1905.

This latter observation gave him an idea and he planted Norway Pine without care in the old iron quarries! and it did splendidly. He cuts off the lower limbs in his blocks of Norway and Corsican Pine and leaves it as debris in the floor of the young plantation to decay and mulch the soil. He has *Picea Sitchensis*, *Abies grandis* (very green), *Abies concolor* (very pallid), *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Thuja gigantea*, *Cupressus nortkensis*. He does not like anything but original wild species, the numerous coniferous varieties being merely diseased forms in many cases, esp. the etiolated ones. None are as good as the "mother". He has successfully moved large oak trees in midsummer by stripping completely their leaves. He does not put in rich soil to give the trees a start for when through this they are suddenly checked in reaching the clay. Plants the tiniest seedling pines; they are some time in getting their heads above the grass.

Linnean Society

- was the guest of Mr. Baker last night at the Linnean Society's first meeting this fall in Burlington House, Piccadilly. The Rev. ^{gen.} Henslow spoke on ecology, showing a large number of exhibits illustrating adaptation of land forms to water, etc. desert adaptations, etc., the key-note of his speech being that adaptation is the whole force in the vegetable world. He used adaptation as opposed to natural selection which he abjured utterly. He was exceedingly sweeping in his statements. Much to my astonishment the Fellows did not, in the arguments which followed, attack vital points in his paper save one man who pointed out that there is individual or ^{physiolog.} physiological adaptation, and general or specific adaptation. Henslow dodged this man's attack in the main by saying he did

Nov. 2, 1905.

not quite understand him. He (Henslow) said 5 or 6 years was necessary for the fixation of a new form! He said nothing about the use or value of the modified organs in water or desert plants but implied that they were useful. The attacks made on his paper were for the most part astonishing. One man rose and commented on Henslow's great fluency and wealth of illustration and said that Mr. Henslow had by this power made things look purple but that another man of equal ability might show us another glass and make them look green. It was saying in effect: I know you are a specious reasoner but I can't prove it! Others were equally discourteous - and yet scarcely a scientific argument or attack! - Dr. Scott raised a good point or so - but I must say that I never

Linnaean Society

saw in all my days a man use his fingers and hands in such wild gymnastics - always kept close to the body, pressing upwards as turned upwards, up and down, behind, front in a most curious contortionism. Dr. Scott is a pleasant man, humor, and this failing belongs to his public speaking apparently. Met Mr. A.A. Eaton & Dr. Robert Greenleaf Leavitt, who are here with Mr. Oakes Ames from Massachusetts. They are working on orchids! Taking photographs of types! Mr. A.A. Eaton has lived in California near Fresno and considers the state most wonderful in its botanical resources, differences of soil, local floras, etc. Mentioned the hillsides in the alkaline region where one gets changes in passing from the alkali to the hillsides, like

Nov. 2, 1905.

going up a mountain. We also talked about the "hog wallows", etc. He mentioned the rank growth in certain years of the "Tamarisks" in the grain fields and that flooding with water would kill them. His Tamarisks are of the "Spike-wood" section!

Leavitt says the "Columbia College" or rather New York Garden people do not feel very kindly towards Professor Greene, particularly on account of his destroying types. It seems that Greene said he destroyed certain things. This would generally appear incredible but I can not only imagine his doing so but defending it on highly philosophical grounds. Leavitt went to Leyden and returned with a choice bouquet of Lotsy's: "N. L. Britton is highly successful in concealing his modesty"

Kew, England

R.A.,
 = Rolfe, the archid man, speaks of a genus
 of orchids which is a hybrid genus
 - a wild genus of natural hybrids!
 = Laelio-cattleya. He, also, showed me the
 other day what appeared to be round
 galls on a specimen of *Amelanchier*
nutkensii Kocher (? = *A. alnifolia* var.)
 but which were fruits affected by a
 fungus, *Sphaeria Collinsii*, Schwim-
 m. Very curious with tubular processes
 all over it. - Rolfe walks in a very
 erect manner, thus, some people in
 Kew nickname him "Poker-back".

= *Rhamnus Purshiana* and *Californica*.
 Went into the City today and saw
 Perredez. He had some interesting things
 to say about the above species. He
 planted the seeds and found that *Purshiana*
 kept its leaves the first two years!
 Also found that minor forms of *Rhamnus*

Nov. 22, 1905,

Purshiana Californica (sand hill forms,
 depressed and twiggy as against forms
 of other places where the conditions are
 better) kept their characters in cult. -
 ∴ these forms are constant. I pointed
 out that forms of *Purshiana* in the
 north Coast Ranges well south say
 in Mendocino and Sonoma are ever-
 green to which Perredez agreed.
 He admitted that there were forms
 which suggested gradual shading of
 one species into ^{the} another. True *Purshiana*
 he found on Big River Mendocino Co
 and no further southward. *R. tomentella*,
 seedlings, show no tomentum
 on leaves first two years or
 scarcely any!

- Pringle, C. G. Coll. at Lakeport,
 Aug. 1882.

Sunningdale.

= On invitation from Sir Joseph Hooker went today to his home, The Camp, Sunningdale, for luncheon. Sir Joseph had written me that I should meet Lord Avebury at the station. So I picked out Avebury and we got into the carriage Sir Joseph had sent for us and drove to the camp. We were received by Sir Joseph and Lady Hooker and at once I felt at home, so cordial was their welcome. Their home while not large or grand is very comfortable and quietly elegant. Lady Hooker is very much younger (say 60 years of age) than Sir Joseph who is 89 years young. He is remarkably hale and well preserved for his

Nov. 24, 1905.

years, has the strong frame and strong features of the old-fashioned firmers gentlemen that I knew as a child in California, bushy Scottish beard, smooth shaven upper lip and chin, marvelously shaggy eyebrows, and a most pleasant child-like smile when something tickles his fancy. He has been a hard worker all his life, systematic in the disposal of his time and abhors wasting time. He is the sort of man that believes all your time should go in, that you should, for instance, learn a foreign language whilst making your morning toilet etc. He recalled his visit to California with much pleasure and pointed out a ^{picture of} the Hooker Oak on the wall when

Sunningdale

I mentioned to him that the great tree is still whole and flourishing; asked about the forest reserve, the horticultural development of the state and the Stanford University. He was a guest of Stanford at the Palo Alto ranch; also a work with the Bidwells at Chico; asked about Lemmon, etc. Showed me Wallace's Life (Autobiography), just appeared. Commented with great glee on the sequence of subjects or topics at the end of the second volume: Spiritualism; Money-Losses through poor Investments. Wallace is one of the leading spiritualists in England and vainly tried to convert Charles Darwin and Hooker. Hooker remembered David Douglas, who gave him when

Nov. 24, 1905.

a boy a fine Salmon Fishing Pole and pulled him out of Loch Lomond when he had fallen in. Hooker lived in Glasgow until he was twenty.

Lord Avebury formerly Sir John Lubbock rather undersized man with white hair, almost bald on top, reddish complexion, small eyes, but fairly regular though smallish facial features. Told many good stories. He is very clever in this way. Said someone's servant was asked, on returning from South Africa, what he thought of the British Association. Well, said the servant, he saw the President (~~Francis~~ Darwin) and he couldn't quite understand how so young a man could be the ancestor of the human race! A curious confusion of ideas regarding evolution and Darwin, said

Sunningdale

Lubbock as it truly was. Lubbock told a story of _____, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who remarked on the marriage service:

"With my whole body I do thee worship"

- That's rank idolatry!

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow"

- But I didn't have six pence. The whole thing you see is a farce!

But remarked his lady, You forget your great intellect! Ah, Madam, but no one would ever say I gave you any of that!

I give the above as a sample of an English after dinner story. It doesn't sound much, but Lubbock's cleverness helped it out and it passed very well.

Nov. 24, 1905.

We talked a bit about Herbert Spencer and that he was more appreciated and more widely read in America than in England. Spencer and Tyndall were disputing about atoms, said Hooker. I can see the atoms visually with the scientific eye said Tyndall. Spencer retorted: And in ^{the beginning} there was the atom; and it was without form and void and ^{utter} darkness sat upon the form of the atom!

We walked about Sir Joseph's garden full of trees which he had planted himself since retiring from the Directorship of Kew. He has many fine Californian conifers of which he is very proud, a ~~glorious~~ shining-leaved Redwood to which he called my attention, and contrasted it with the opaque form.

Lady Hooker I found very charming and gracious. I should judge she must be 30 years his junior. She is the 2d Lady Hooker. She must cordially invited me to come again.

Kew, Surrey

- Met Major D. Prain, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden near ~~Ban~~ at Sibpur. He is working for some time at the Herbarium. Went to the Vienna Botanical Congress and spoke most pleasantly of all the Americans, that they were a charming lot of men, quite divided into 2 camps but most friendly in their hostility. Said Britton was willing to go further than most in taking a modern book as the beginnings of nomenclature - say Index Kewensis, not go back of that, proposed Mr. Britton! Prain remarked the ^{comparatively} small number of names which ^{would} differ by the various codes and thought it ought to be possible for each group to give up say 20 names of the least importance to them.

cont. ahead 2 p.

Nov. 28, 1905

- Called this afternoon on Mr. G. Nicholson, author of the Gardener's Dictionary and formerly Curator of the New Gardens. He is one of the most pleasant and agreeable men that I have met in England. Spoke most appreciatively of John Muir and seemed to understand him. Said many people of the Eastern States spoke of John Muir as the greatest liar! That was to me a novel charge! Was a traveling companion of Muir, Sarg^{ent} and son on the continent a year ago June and found Muir everyway pleasant and worthy of confidence. Remarkd Sargent's mania for Crataegus; thought it all the more remarkable in that Sargent was so hard to convince as to the existence of 3 Benthian species of Ulmus, i.e. not Jordan species.

Kew, Surrey

Talked about Jordan's work on *Draba* and the 300 species which he made. Gave the plants from seeds taken from preserved specimens and if the garden plant preserved the character of the parent it was a good species. Say only one of the species has been accepted by good systematists. There are, similarly, so many *Crataegi* that they can no longer be remembered or recognized. They depend upon, in part, color character of the stamens which vanish in the dried specimen and which renders the species indeterminable. What is the good of species indeterminable from any stage of the dried spm? *Hybrids*
of roses

Nov. 28, 1905.

- Major Brain is a tall somewhat bony type with strong facial features, thick hair above his temples, brown eyes, and a kindly manner. He thought Professor Greene a most charming person ^(which he is, esp. when social) and he evidently could not have welcomed a suggestion that Greene or Miss Eastwood made species for the sake of making them or having their name after them.

- Wislizenius, A., M.D. Memoir of a tour through northern Mexico, connected with Colonel Doniphan's Expedition in 1846-7. [The botany app. by Engelmann. Interesting notes on *Fouquieria splendens* n.sp. *Wislizenia refracta* n.sp. pub. here. The first coll. from "Jornada del Muerto", in New Mexico to Monterey in old Mexico; the second, "upper crossing of the Rio Grande near El Paso."

Kew, Surrey

- Mr. Nicholson firmly believes in hybrid species ~~as it~~ ^{is} better to say hybridity as an explanation of certain forms described as species. Says roses in the garden at Kew will freely hybridize so that the seed is not to be depended upon at all even though it come from an accurately named plant. The New York Bot. Gard. people took seeds and he advised them to throw away the whole lot and begin over again.

Cats like to roll in beds of *Memphila virginis*. Can't be kept away from it. There are two other plants, notably which the

Nov. 28, 1905

cats of a town will congregate around. In order to prevent their rubbing, etc such plants are usually caged but one always notices the beaten track around the cage. The New York Bot. Gard. people moved one of these plants and sent it in a wagon along one of New York's main streets. The wagon was soon followed by a procession of cats!

London Hort. Soc.

= Hartweg's Lettlers and Journal.

His letters from Mexico (Guam-
axuato, Leon, Aguas Calientes,
San Luis Potosi, Bolamas, Real
del Monte, Guatemala) and S.
America (Lima, Areto, etc). There
are 72 letters in vol. 1 beginn-
ing with No. 1 "On board the Monte-
guma, Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1836, the
day of sailing and ending with
No. 72, Bogota, Mar. 31, 1843.

The printed journal in Journ.
Land. Hort. Soc. vols 1-3 leaves
out the South American trip
entirely.

Writing from Monterey July 28,
1846 he says: "I shall leave
this place for the River Sac-

Dec. 1, 1905

ramento where I expect to make
a richer harvest of novelties
than here. Douglas had not been
there."

MS

Extracts from his Journal.

xxx "Early in the following morning
we were joined by General Vallejo,
at the mission of San Rafael
who brought the intelligence that
twelve hundred Walla Walla Indians
from Oregon had arrived in the
Sacramento Valley and sent a
message to Sutter's Fort demanding
the cattle due to them and that
the person of a Mr. Cook be given
up to them unconditionally. This
arose from a quarrel about a
mule in the autumn of 1844, when
those Indians were encamped

London Hort. Soc.

about Sutter's Fort and trading their leather pantaloons, buffalo robes and elk skins for cattle.

Mr. Cook, an American who happened to be there at the time, observed among some horses that the Indians had taken from the horse thieves, a mule which he had lost some time previously; he claimed her and was told by the young chief Elijah to take the mule if he is brave enough, at the same time taking his rifle, and after a few words, levelled it on Cook. The American, much alarmed, remarked, "I hope you are not going to kill me" "No, I am going to shoot

Dec. 1, 1905.

that eagle just perched upon that oak". Not liking the appearance, Cook left without attempting to obtain his mule. The following day being Sunday the Indians came to church at the Fort; after service Elijah was invited into another apartment, and while talking with another chief about things alleged against them by the river Indians, Cook observed "Yesterday you were going to shoot me, now you must die" at the same time drawing a pistol. The young chief who had been brought up at a Methodist mission and had learned to read write and speak the English language fluently said deliberately:

London Hort. Soc.

"let me pray a little first" and kneeling down, commenced, and while invoking the Divine mercy was shot through the heart upon the spot.

The Indians immediately moved their camp and leaving the cattle they had bartered for behind them, returned home.

In consequence of their arrival now when their intentions of attacking themselves were but too well known, the Americans concentrated their naval forces in the Bay of San Francisco, Captain Fremont with his mounted rifle corps returned from

Dec. 1, 1905.

the South; volunteers and the landed proprietors were called out and sent up to the River Sacramento to keep the depredations of the Wallawallas in check.

My two friends and companions were obliged by General Vallejo to proceed with him to the little town of Sonoma, in order, as he said, to defend their country from the attacks of the Indians. As for myself I followed them instinctively, having no horse, guide or knowledge of the country. The General, thanks to his kindness, soon embargoed a horse for me, and towards night we arrived at Sonoma after a

London Hort. Soc.

ride of forty-eight miles under a boiling hot sun. The news here were to the same effect as already stated, 200 Wallawallans were said to be encamped 20 miles above Sutter's Fort and the main body a thousand strong higher up in the valley. The town of Sonoma, distant a hundred miles from the fort, and consisting of a large square with a row of houses on two sides of it, was put in a state of defence, and garrisoned by a few marines and sailors sent over from Yuba Buena. The American and Californian volunteers were sent away in parties of thirty

Dec. 1, 1905.

men as soon as they presented themselves. My two companions being intimate friends and one of them a relation of the General, were retained on his staff.

Under these warlike circumstances I was obliged to give up my plan of visiting the Sacramento Valley and to return thence by land to Monterey, as I should unavoidably have to pass through the contending parties which was considered impossible.

"After enjoying the hospitable board etc"

London Hort. Soc.

"barking as if in defiance".

Towards the end of September I returned to Yerba Buena and learned that the "Walla Walla affair" had ended very differently from what the preparations had indicated.

Instead of 1200 fighting Indians there were but forty peaceable families who only came to receive their due and exchange horses for cattle.

"obliged to give up" etc

Rumors had been current for some days past of an insurrection having broken out at the Pueblo de los Angeles by a party of Californians against the American government.

Dec. 1, 1905.

These rumors are now confirmed by official documents. The facts are briefly these: a party of marines and seamen, thirty in number, that were garrisoned at the Pueblo, were attacked on the 24th of September at night by a superior force of Californians and bravely defended themselves. They held out some days when their supplies were cut off and they were obliged to capitulate on terms honorable to both parties. The Californians, according to the treaty, furnished the Americans ~~with~~ a certain number of horses and carts for themselves and baggage; they, moreover,

London Hort. Soc.

allowed them a free passage with their arms and ammunition to the port of San Pedro, distant twenty-four miles, where they embarked on board of a merchant vessel. The U.S. frigate Savannah arrived there about the beginning of October; in the 7th part of her crew, 327 in number, landed with Captain Merime at the head; the following day they marched towards the Pueblos with the intention of retaking it; they however, soon came in sight of double their number of Californians, all well mounted and having a

Dec. 1, 1905.

small field piece, a four-pounder, which soon decided in favor of its possessors. The Americans having no horses or artillery were obliged to retreat, with the loss of seven killed or wounded. The success attending the operation of the Californians spread through the country like wildfire, soon afterwards the Mexican flag was hoisted in all the parts and towns south of Monterey. The few American soldiers that held those places were obliged to capitulate or retreat. Serious apprehensions were entertained of an attack from the Californians on Monterey; the timely arrival

Lond. Hort. Soc.

of Colonel Fremont with 200 riflemen on the 25th of October dispelled all fear of the attack that had been contemplated for some time.

"With the beginnings of November," etc

The above extracts are from a fragment of his journal laid in loosely in the back of a bound MSS volume of "Hartung, California," vol. 1.

[For references to Hartung's travels in equatorial America see Index, Trans. Hort. Soc. 2d ser. Vol. 3.]

It seems to me that there must be a "Hartung, California, vol. 2", altho the Librarian cannot find it. The vol. 1. contains but two letters from California, the rest being Mexican or instructions from the officers

Dec. 1, 1905.

of the society. Even if the journal were not returned by the printer, his Californian accounts should be there - statements of expenditures (just as from Mexico) which would throw light on his exact movements in California.

The Librarian, Mr. Hutchinson, has been very obliging and helpful but thinks it may have been destroyed.

Mr. E. G. Baker says Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) is an eminent financier. I myself had noticed that he was contributing financial articles to the Times bearing on the Free-Trade vs Protection country now raging. He is an out-and-out Cobdenite. Baker says, he is a successful banker and very wealthy. You must think he

Kew Herbarium

does all the botanical work published under his name himself. Oh, my no. He hires other people to work for him. Pays them £20 a year or some such matter.

He is the presiding genius, you know. He directs the work and seizes upon what is available for his ideas.

= Dr. Henry is having a time trying to segregate some of Small's, Sargent's etc trees. *Nyssa* species from Southern States for instance. He has leaves only from trees growing in garden here; they do not fruit here; but those authors do not help him with the distinguishing leaf marks. He thinks as do I that ^{tree} species should be distinguishable

Dec. 3, 1905.

(when fully worked out) by leaf characters. While vegetative characters are variable still they ought to be described. Stipules afford good characters; so do winter buds; so does character of pubescence, not quantity however.

Henry says the American *plane* (*occidentalis*) will not grow in England and scarcely in France. Wood does not harden up. Trees to be 7 or 8 ft. high and then decays. Winter too mild. It has a tendency to grow right on and is often nipped by frost in consequence of the winter not being severe enough to force it into winter quarters. *Acerifolia* is a queer form of the European *plane* with the leaves of the American

Kew Herbarium

plane and fruit of the former.
First described by Tournefort but
not known in a wild state. Henry
thinks it may have originated
as a hybrid in America between
the two above species.

Says Eucalyptus grows beautifully on the west coast of Ireland and that six species do well on the west coast of Scotland. The Californian emifers do exceedingly well in England, i.e., those species from the sierras or cool coast climate. I have noticed their fine growth in many places.

The Tau Oak grows splendidly here.

Prof. Huxley of Cambridge told me of his visit to the Briz. Grand Cañon, its grandeur, his fatigue. Met a wolf. The wold said: "You're too lean, not worth the fight!"

Dec. 5, 1905.

"She was a routinist; she believed in system, she believed in order. x x x When she found an exception to a rule she regarded the exception in the light of an error" - Miss Bell, in "Loverly Mary".

"Aint you proud you aint got a heart?"
Why, that one thought is enough to keep me from ever gettin' sorry for myself!"

Mrs. Briggs in "Loverly Mary" - Alice Hegan Rice
= Called on Dr. Masters at the Gardener's Chronicle Office in Wellington St., Strand.

He was once a physician and looks now like a kind busy prosperous country physician. Face shaven smooth save below the chin, giving him an old-fashioned Quaker look. He was very cordial and pleasant.

= Ayer has resigned and is succeeded by Prain of India, the most exciting thing in Kew in years. - Dec. 9, 1905.

Kew, Surrey

Dear Dr. Simmons:-

A Merry Christmas to you, Sir! and many more of them! A Happy New Year with all health and prosperity!

These greetings are sent you from the Land of Fog, H-less Speech and Marvelous Economies by that same small barefoot boy (albeit, now taller grown) who ran to open the farm-gate for the Presiding Elder on the sorrel nag. Right welcome was he! Yea, thrice welcome, for he was not only our Methodist Preacher but our hearty good friend, bringing to us news from the world beyond the long lanes of the valley, loading us with fun and stories, good cheer and wholesome

Dec. 9, 1905.

advice. Breaking in without ceremony upon the dull routine of the heavy farm life and leaving us with freshened hopes and quickened aspirations and ambitions!

It has come to me in some way that you are rewriting the History of Southern Methodism on the Pacific Coast. That is well. But I wish that you might write the history of your own life, of the part that you have taken in the progress of civilization in our beloved California and record a thousand interesting personal experiences, scenes in various counties, habits and customs of the people. Can you not do this? It would be read and reread, not only by Methodists but by Californians generally for it would have the widest interest!

With kindest regards,
Faithfully yours, Willis L. Jepson

Kew, Surrey.

Professor and Mrs. L. J. Richardson of the University of California have just written me announcing the birth of a daughter. I shall write my welcome to Mrs. Richardson thus:-

My dear Miss Richardson:-

Having just heard of your arrival I hasten to give you a right hearty welcome and express the sincere wish that you like our California. There are some-faced pessimists who will tell you this is a world of sorrow.

Right there you must say "Fudge!" There are weeping mortals who will also tell you that it is a vale of tears. Right there again you must say "Fudge!"

Dec. 9, 1905.

For it is a fine old world! It is a brave old world! Nye, it is a beautiful world and California the most beautiful part of it!

The taste and judgment which you have shown in the selection of it pleases me, a Californian, and augurs well for your future.

Your judgment and discretion in the selection of your parents convinces me, too, that you are all right. They will think I mean to say something nice of them. I merely mean this, that you will undoubtedly be able to manage them and bring them up in the way they should go. You cannot begin to train parents too early. After the

Kew, Surrey

first blush of your coming they may incline to wander. Any tendencies on their part to indulge the foolish prejudices and customs of grown-ups should be sternly repressed, at least where such habits interfere in the slightest with devotion to you. They must never be allowed to forget that you are the lodestar of their existence and that a straight and narrow path leads to it. As a matter of discipline teach them that as the morning stars sing together so may lodestars at midnight! Your grandfather while inclined to frivolity and gaiety you will readily teach to fetch and carry.

December 9, 1905.

Still further do I admire your judgment in deciding to be a California girl. The California Girl! Product of that wondrous race which ever pressing westward, leaving behind the filth and disease and sordid narrowness of ancient cities, ever and again and still again straining eyes to the westward, ever and again dropping behind the dross of its humanity, shaken free of ugliness and deformity and hideous passions, its most marvelous offspring the California Girl! She stands in sunlit strength, the Daughter of the Yellow Sun, serene, confident and as beautiful as Victory!

So from day to day and year to

Kew, Surrey, England

year as the seasons pass will grow with you the love for the land of your birth. So will you rejoice in the wide free spaces of its earth, the smooth swelling contours of its brown hills, and its wonderful reaches of sky. And when in foreign lands you will long once more for the sunlit-summer afternoons, for the home-call of the quail in the chaparral, and the shining snow heights of the mountain peaks a hundred miles across the plain.

Thus far you have indeed, done well. Long Life and Good Luck to You, California Girl!

Faithfully Yours
Willis L. Jepson.

December 9, 1905.

"The oak that's bent by the storm makes a fibre fit for a ship's rib."

You can't make steel without white heat.

"And yet," pleaded Harris, you invited me to your home, introduced me to your daughter, seated me at your table, and used me in your appeal to your constituents, and now when I dare ask the privilege of seeking her hand in honorable marriage, you the scholar, patriot, statesman and philosopher of Equality and Democracy, slam the door in my face and tell me that I am a negro! Is this fair or manly?

"I fail to see its unfairness."

"It is amazing. You are a master of history and sociology. You know as clear as I do that social intercourse

Kew, Surrey.

is the only possible path way to love. And you opened it to me with your own hand. Could I control the beat of my heart? There are some powers within us that are involuntary. You could have prevented my meeting your daughter as an equal. But all the will power of earth could not prevent my loving her when once I had seen her and spoken to her. The sound of the human voice, the touch of the human hand in social equality are the divine sacraments that open the mystery of love.

"Social rights are one thing,
Political rights another" interrupted
Lowell.

"I deny it. If you are honest

December 15, 1905.

with yourself you know it is not true. Politics is but a manifestation of society. Society rests on the family. The family is the unit of civilisation. The right to love and wed where one loves is the badge of fellowship in the order of humanity. The man who is denied this right in any society is not a member of it. He is outside any manifestation of its essential life. You had as well talk about the importance of clothes for a dead man, as political rights for such a pariah. You have classed him with the beasts of the field. As a human unit he does not exist for you. — George Harris to Lowell, the Boston Millionaire and Statesman in "The Leopard's Spots"

Kew, Surrey

The Bakers most kindly took me into their home for the Christmas festivities of Christmas Day, including a dinner of turkey and all the pros and cons that hover about the bird. Things were very jolly. Mr. & Mrs. Beck were there, very charming, with their two children. The children were very lively and kept things moving. One of the two was a girl, 6 years old, hair as fine as corn silk, - all activity and adventure. Arranged in the plunder of bonbons, tissue, foolscap and paper elvark, tooting a toy whistle she cried to me "Now you come, follow when I play and stop when I stop, glancing coquettishly over her shoulder to see if I obeyed her

Dec. 29, 1905.

I was a stranger and she was not sure of me. Then she made the Californian play "Bear", a part which he quite excelled in according to Christine's notion. She had a lovely time with the man from across the water, did Mistress Christine, and he was happy to find friends in an English home.

Mr. Beck is ^{of} the famous firm of microscope makers and is an agreeable man to meet. After dinner his story was of the missimany who in spite of the protests of the ship, the captain yielding as if by a whim at last, put off on a cannibal island. The remaining missimaries held services for his death. When the ship returned on the voyage to everyone's astonishment there was a signal

Kew

flying and the missionary alive was brought on board. He had been given a boat to go ashore for the Captain would send no man with him. Said the missionary: I knew I must act quickly for I saw they meant to eat me. So I pulled out my clasp knife, pulled up my trousers, cut out a piece of my flesh and offered it to them. They took it. One after chewing it a bit, passing it on to the other in great disgust. They concluded they did not want to eat me and my medical knowledge soon established me as a big man among them. "The Captain was incredulous and so he very shrewdly said: Let us see the place where you cut out that flesh from the leg. The missionary pulled up

January 2, 1906

his trousers - the leg was cork!

An old lady intimated to Baker incidentally to something that she was 80. Whereupon Baker hastened to say Ah, my dear Madam, I know what it is to be 72!" He has always a jest as joke for the occasion, but it is always of the occasion. The sparkle is gone when retold.

= My fairy God-father here in London is Mr. W. Robinson. He has taken me to dine at the Holborn Restaurant, then to the Alhambra Theatre afterwards. The Holborn is a famous restaurant with music, liveried waiters, etc. Another night he took me to the grill room at the Carlton House which is patronized by

Kew

royalty, a beautiful dining room in white, gorgeous servants and most excellent cuisine. Afterwards we went to His Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, across the street. An amusing play of "Frenchy" origin was on; fashion, wealth and fine-looking men were there. The woman did not impress me all the while the toilets were gorgeous enough and diamonds flashed all over the place.

Next week we go to Scott's, a famous old restaurant at the top of the Haymarket for dinner and then to the Garrick Theatre for the Merchant of Venice.

- Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar.

January 2, 1906

"Maw's callin' from the milk house,
Callin' stern;
"Jim, yer lazy good fer nuthin',
Come an' churn."

Paw's callin' from the corn patch,
Callin' loud:
James, yer hulkin', stupid loafer,
Time yer plowed."

Nature's callin' from the trout-brook,
Callin' whish:
"Son, yer poor tired lazy feller,
Come and fish."

Stranger if we just swapped places,
Put it clear
Which of all the three a-callin'
Would you hear?

Kew

= a careless mason dropped a brick.

In times of apprehension: Did the brick hit any one down there?

The citizen with great difficulty extricated himself from the extinguisher into which his hat had been transformed, replied, with considerable warmth: "Yes Sir, it did, it hit me!"

"That's right" exclaimed the mason in tones of undisguised admiration. "Noble man! I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have you tell me a lie about it."

- Sprague confirms my opinion that Bentham's work is very uneven - that he separates "species" which are so close that others would not do so, even splitters, and lumps things which are far and away distinct. For instance he separates *Fenestratum Malacothrix obtusa* and *parviflora* and refers *Jodolia biloba* to *tenella* var. *ternatifolia*.

January 2, 1906.

English and American Equivalents.

Stopping (tooth) = Filling ^{yet in U.S. we still stop a hole.}

Schools broke up. = Schools out

Hairdresser = Barber

(A barber in England is in a poor little shop).

Pram = Baby-carriage.

Limited = Incorporated.

Luggage = Baggage.

(Yet in America we still lug things.)

Machine = Wagon or Carriage.

London

- My fairy God-father here in London is Mr. W. Robinson. He is a north of Ireland man but undoubtedly of Scotch origin as Robinson is a Scotch name. He began life as a mere gardener in the north of Ireland; went to the Paris Exposition in charge of the English garden exhibit, from this inspiration developed a faculty for writing; returned and began to write for the gardening magazines; undertook landscape gardening; founded The Garden; revolutionized the taste for gardening in England completely; invented the "wild garden" and natural arrangements and grass plots to replace the old formal geometrical blocks; made judicious investments and is now worth several million dollars; is very "hard-headed" in

January 4, 1906

business matters as the Scotch say, and combines with it - a rare combination! - the gift of writing. He has a hobby now for producing elegant publications with hand-made paper and fine wood-engravings. Such is Sylva and Flora, now just completing its third volume. He is a most charming and interesting companion and it has been a great privilege to see so much of him. He has either taken a great shine to me personally or thinks I am one of the big chiefs of the valley tribes of California. Last night we went to Scott's, a famous London restaurant, and then to the Garrick theatre for the Merchant of Venice. Bouchier was Slylock

London

and took the part strongly. It gave me a new idea of Shylock, of the Jew's great intellectual strength and racial dignity as well as of his cunning and his greed. So well was this done that in the trial scenes the house ^{altho'} applauded the defeat of Shylock, yet to me the Jew seemed still to retain his power and personal force altho' overthrown by the power against him. "Down Jew and beg mercy of the Duke!" But he did not flinch or cringe in this crisis, and, standing erect, seemed not to notice the gibes of Gratiano: "Jea, a Daniel come to judgment" and such mockery. Miss Violet Vanbrugh made a fair Portia but not as strong as I

January 4, 1906.

expected. Launcelot Gobbo, represented by Norman Forbes, was most excellent and we forget in the scene where he debates with Conscience and the Devil that he is an actor - which is the touchstone of a real actor! We had stalls - the best seats in the house - corresponding to front rows of the orchestra in an American theatre - beautifully upholstered seats - and ^{great} plenty of space for your legs between the rows. It was more like sitting in a luxurious drawing room. Of course there were beautifully gowned, women, diamond hair ornaments, diamond collars, good-looking men; and afterwards the contrast between these gowned women hovering next to the ^{stair} wall under the awning

London

as the carriages and hansom
crowded against the sidewalks,
footmen strove and cabmen
shouted and doubtless at times
swept under their breath and the
gentle rain fell and this was
all in the inky slush of the
London streets, that fecund mud
that flies over you all the time
- the ever-present inescapable
filth of the London streets.

- *Pinus insignis*, a correspondent
in *Gardener's Chronicle* for this week
says in west of England this species
has grown 61 ft. h. in 21 years!

- White-ants of tropical countries.
Gard. Chron. for this week. Timber
boiled in saccharine solution and
allowed to cool, strengthens the
timber; to the solution may be

January 4, 1906.

added some ingredient distasteful
to the ants.

- It is glorious to see what one
man may accomplish by his single
labors. Take Engler in Germany.
Systematic botany had fallen into
disrepute; no decent botanist ^{scarcely}
wanted to be known as a sys-
tematic botanist. Everything was
physiology. This was due to the
commanding dominance of one
man - Sachs! But Engler has
changed all that. Within 20
years he has built up a school
of systematic botany that is
the wonder of the world. For
Engler has not only executive
ability and organizing power,
he not only makes men work

London

but works himself. It can no longer be said that only the study of the plant is regarded; - the study of plants is also appreciated. It must be remembered that in Sachs' time the whole study was for the plant; the study of plants was ignored as useless. And what a revolution Engler by his commanding efforts has brought about!

- Called on Mr. & Mrs. Beck, 141 Holland Road, W., ^{Contract} ^{work} ^{ago} Sunday.

Mr. Beck told me of his fight with the Eastman Kodak Company. The Eastman's proposed to monopolize the photo traffic in England as they have done in the United States. In the U. S. they practically control

January 15, 1905.

everything. No dealer who sells their goods is allowed to sell anything else; he signs a contract to that effect. Periodicals which take ads from the Eastmans are not allowed to take ads from any other photo company. Eastman had at in mind to control the whole world but he was blocked by the great fight for open trade made against him and in France he has made no headway on account of the "natural conditions" which prevail there - the multiplicity of small traders and manufacturers who do business in a small way and cannot be cajoled or coerced into syndicates. Eastman was left an orphan at

London

13 or 14; was put into a lawyers office to earn a living for his widowed mother and his sister. He took to making dry plates in a small way, having his sister help him and in that way the business grew until it became a gigantic concern. He is now a man of mature years, handsome, domineering, egotistical. Has never married, having given his whole time and energy to the success of his business.

Never have I seen so remarkable a girl as Misses Beck, aged 5. I was her lawful prey and she knew that she could do with me what she wished.

January 15, 1906.

She is never impolite but has her own ^{way} with all the subtle resources of a grown woman! And she has the most infectious laughter that ever breathed from mortal!

- Went to Sym House grounds (the south of England seat of the Duke of Northumberland) to see the trees. Dr. Henry Ciccone. Fine Hazel tree 70 ft. high with good trunk and wide spread of branches. I guessed "Alder" on seeing it! The Bald Cypress very fine. Dry mounds of the curious knees rising from the lawn-like surface of the ground. Also plum trees trained along the wall French fashion.

Kew, Surrey

- Sir Dietrich Brandis and I said "good morning" to each other, and as he looked hard at me I proceeded to tell him who I was. Oh, he laughed, you needn't tell me who you are! I know who you are! And he laughed heartily, I thinking ~~he must be thinking~~ he must be calling to mind some American friend. He went on: My little friend Kristine Beck wrote me about you! Isn't she a fine little dear!

= Dr. Henry is paying special attention to bark characters, and notes how well they ^{in British gum trees} agree with sexual characters. He also says ^{in all species} that occasional individuals will vary off strangely in bark characters. I have noticed this in *Quercus*

January 17, 1906

Garryana which has a smooth whitish finely ~~ribbed~~ fissured bark and yet which occasionally produces a tree whose bark wholly or in part is thick and broken like that of *Quercus lobata*. So *lobata* may sometimes display the *Garryana* bark!

- Will you come to tea next Saturday afternoon said Mr. J. J. Baker, to meet Miss Noel. She is a botanical naturalist. She travels, she has been in Korea, Siam, Java, etc., she collects, she sketches. She is an intrepid lady botanist. She is so go-ahead that she might be an American!" Baker brought the

Kew, Surrey

last out with that curiously incisive click which is one of his characteristics.

- Will you come to tea this afternoon said Sir Dietrich Brandis. I went. He at once took pride in showing me a fine large photograph of President Roosevelt sent him by the Chief Executive with his autographic appreciation of Sir Dietrich's services towards the promotion of forestry in the United States.

Wing was there; fine-looking man with silver-white hair and long rim-gray beard. Has been in the Indian Forest Service 30 years - now retired I suppose. Brandis, so long in the Indian

January 17, 1906.

service of forests is just completing a book on Indian Forest Botany. He says in Upper Burma the brush and trees are felled, the whole burned in the dry season and rice planted, or beans climb the dead standing trees. Says *Eichscholtzia* is become naturalized everywhere in India.

- *Teratologus Californicus*. A terminal leaflet has coalesced with a lateral leaflet in my *Lotus aboriginum* no. 1944. A deeply notched bract on *Lotus leucophthalmus*, Hall's no. 2020, Cañon of San Jacinto River, is perhaps 2 leaflets blended. May not some notched leaves have arisen in this way.²

Kew Herbarium

- Sir Dietrich Brandis ament my studies on Leguminosae say.
Pay attention to the seeds; some contain oil; some contain starch; in some they are mixed in the cell. It is worth looking into.

- Dr. Henry has just asked me the difference twixt Coulteri Pine and Ponderosa Pine vegetatively - i.e. in shoots. I could not tell him. I tried to work this out before coming away to Europe and failed - But I did not have enough time. Must do this on returning and write him. It is remarkable that two pines whose fruits are so unlike - none are more unlike - should

Jan. 21, 1906.

stand so close together vegetatively. Henry says that in cult. here, Ponderosa is pyramidal and Coulteri spreading. Coulteri, too, has imbricated pulvini.

= Palm Trees in the Colorado Desert -
See interesting note in Pac. R. Rep. V, 122.

= Pine apples - Common food delicacy in England where called "pines". Do you have pines in California? Oh yes, 200 + 300 feet high! And the English retell the story as an instance of the shameless fertility in lies of the American!

Kew Herbarium

= Sir. George Watt is working on Indian Economic Botany and is now much interested in *Gossypium* species. He found the tangle of cult. forms hopeless, abandoned doing anything with them, is now working up the wild species he tells me, and will then refer the cult. forms to their nearest wild allies.

Official India wants to know what certain species are botanically. This is unfair to them so that they can proceed with improvement breeding on intelligent lines. It is known that certain botanical species are re-

January 23, 1906.

sporible for certain favorable cult. strains. Philip Miller bred a plant in the Chelsea Garden, sent the seed to Georgia in 1723, and from it came the most valued cotton of the S. U.S. Miller's ^{man} parent came from (? northern South America). A knowledge of the botanical species enables the breeder to plan with greater judgment his breeding.

- *Jurania*, genus of Cucurbitaceae, 57 species, in only 9 are the female flowers known!, only in 5, fruits known says my friend Sprague. It may be that I did not remember exactly but the exact figures he will give in the July Bot. Mag.

Royal Gardens, Kew

= *Lolus*

L. trispermus Greene, *Erythraea*, 1, p. 258. = *Hasackia brachycarpa*, a very fair match for type in Hb. Kew. Teeth in bracts spin. a bit shorter. - Kew

= *Lolus tomentosus* Schrader, *Kew Journ.*, 42 (1809) teste Greene, *Erythraea*, 1, p. 207 is incorrect. *Bromus tomentosus* is there cited in a footnote. - Kew.

= *Lolus arnithopus* Greene = *L. argophyllus*. May be susceptible of being differentiated as a var. But if the *maritima* (*salsugineus*) and other species may vary so in length of peduncle why not this. Cf. with Chestnut & Owen's Yosemite Valley.

May 16, 1906.

- *Lepidium ruderalis* should be looked out for on rubbish heaps in California.

- *Beanothus theysiflorus* Esch. A duplicate of Chamisso's plant is in Kew Hb.

- *Statice macrophylla*. Dr. Stapf has just determined as above sp. a spm. sent him which came originally from Point Loma, S.P.* It may have come from a garden. If an escape it must be watched for. It is remarkable for the broad obtusely pointed internodal wings on the stem, the brownish bracts and handsome blue fls. It is a native of Teneriffe. * Prof. San Diego.

Royal Gardens, New

- Dr. Henry says Douglas Spruce loses its leader in a gale in Britain and is, so, unsuited to this climate. *Tsuga heterophylla* on the other hand has, as I have often noticed in the field, a long whip-like leader which bends easily and does not break off.

Nootka Spruce is a stinking Spruce. The two am. sp. of *Catalpa* have leaves alike but can be distinguished by the odor.

Ball, John. Botanized in California. See Britten's Index also. Went with J. Hooker on Morocco Trip. "Journal of a Tour in Morocco" Hooker and Ball. His Calif. plants are at New and Berlin.

May 15, 1906

= *Beanothus Veitchianus* Hook. in Bot. Mag. 4806. A hybrid. The stems and inflorescences suggest *thyrsiflorus* as one parent, the small roundish or elliptic leaves are smaller than but recall those of *C. purpurea* as do also some of the inflorescences.

= *Beanothus arboreus* Greene. It was first collected by Gambell not by Nuttall as said by Trelease and by Brandegee. The label of the spec. in New Hb. is in hand of Nuttall, "*Beanothus floribundus*. Catalina island. U. Calif." Below Hooker wrote: "Nuttall from Gambell", which is sufficient evidence. I have, however, consulted the Hooker Correspondence with result as seen on the following pp.

Royal Gardens, New

Letters of Nuttall to Hooker.Sutton nr Prescott, June 27th, 1843

Dear Sir x x x x x

I have received copies of a paper lately published, of mine, in the Phil. Trans. of Philad^{ia}. wh. I shall forward to you a copy of in about 10 days from this time to the care of Dr. Booth. It is very incorrectly printed and I fear some of the generic names will be anticipated.

x x x

I have lately received a letter from my friend, Mr. Wm Gambel, collecting for me in W. California dated Pueblo

May 20, 1906

Los Angeles, but in April of last year. He is returning by way of Boston (Mass. th) has been visiting some of the islands off the coast and will no doubt have some new things. He will be about arriving in the course of this or the next month. As well as plants he has collected many bird-skins wh. will many of them probably prove new and curious.

Yours truly

Thos. Nuttall.

[Hooker Corr. vol. 63, p. 335]

Another reference to Gambel on p. 339.

Long-Preston, Craven, Yorkshire, June 22, 1844.

x x x x The *Simmondsia* I had formerly named *Dicladus viscidus* but the specific name of California is perhaps as good.

New Herbarium

I like the plate very much, it leaves nothing to be desired but the structure of the seed wh. for the present must remain a desideratum. It is probably similar to that of *Garrya*.

[l.c. p. 341.]

[l.c. p. 342. relates chiefly to the Rocky Mt. Collector Garden, at the time, May 31, 1844, in England]

Lutton nr Rainhill, October 31st - 44.

Sir Wm Hooker

Dear Sir:-

I am happy to hear of the progress of your collection and make no doubt they will meet with many interesting plants and seeds. As to places in U. California and Oregon;

May 20, 1906

the former I should say that the interior is yet unknown 20 mls. from the seacoast and Douglas never went as far as St. Diego whence I embarked. A degree further south the country is a dry desert, but not the less interesting to the botanist, as I am assured it abounds with cacti, etc. The cactus described to you by Tom McDonald is wholly unknown to me it approaches the Californian species but that has no proper bonnet and yellowish-green flowers succeeded by edible berries of a greenish color like Gooseberries.

The mountains of Oregon I am persuaded are far from being well examined most of them have never been visited. St. Helena near

Kew Herbarium

the coast with its summit constantly within the snow line ought to be examined and can be with guides from Vancouver with ease

Among the plants you sent me from Gordon was an *Arenaria* wh. you ask what species? It is a very good specimen of the one I called *A. Hookeri* in Torr. & Gray: By the bye, are they going on with the N. Am. flora I never hear a word from them nor know what they are doing excepting that I accidentally found they had made out a new genus from your *Batis cylindrica* which I thought might prove the Puffin-leaved Thorn of L. & Clarke which I had called

May 20, 1906.

Sarpcanthus in the Herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of ^{nat} Science.

I shall be very happy to lay out ^{for you} as set of my duplicates as possible. wh. I ^{complete} will let you have as soon as we I am able. I have included many now laid out & have only to make out a good selection when they are not good be assured I have few or none better.

x x x x Yours truly
Thos. Nuttall.

[Hooker Corr. vol. 63, p. 345]

Sutton, nr Rainhill, Sept. 24, 1844.

Sir W. Hooker,

Dear Sir,

I send you by post the specimen of what I have called *Abronia viscosa* which I collected

Kew Herbarium

near the sandy seashore at St. Diego, in Upper California there flowering in April and May, from some seeds in the dried specimen the present plant has been raised but it has only now flowered in the second summer from germinating as I find it impossible to propagate in any way. it neither takes from ~~the~~ cuttings nor layers and it will not I think produce seeds. it is remarkably glutinous and produces handsome rose purple flowers with deep yellow anthers, the seed vessel from the dried specimen is sent with it. Are you previously acquainted with and if so what may it be? Yours truly Chas. Nuttall.
[l.c. p. 346]

May 20, 1906.

[l.c. p. 347. reference by Nuttall to Gambel, saying the latter had written recently from coast of Peru. Letter dated Feb. 25, 1845, Sutton nr. Rainhill]

[l.c. p. 349. says Gambel has arrived at Boston, having doubled Cape Horn. dated Sept. 2^d, 1845.] Also that he has just returned from a ramble in his native hills of Yorkshire.]

Rainhill nr Prescott, March 17, 1849.

Dear Sir. x x x x

I have written to Gambel a good while since for an additional set of his plants wh. I intended for you but he has not yet sent them. Of some he had very few

Kew Herbarium

duplicates ad the set alluded to by Mr. Gray must be the one he sent to Mr. John Lowell of Boston. I intend very soon to look over my set and I shall then at all events lay you out all the duplicates possible. x x x x x

You are so kind as to enquire particularly about my health. Thank you for that interest ad am indeed happy to say that my health at present ad for the past year, never was better!

I remain

Your friend and servant
Thos Nuttall.

[Hooker Corr. vol. 63, p. 332]

There are 30 letters in this vol.,^{all} of very little interest to^a Californian.

May 20, 1906.

Wetmore nr. Rain hill, June 11th, 1854

Dear Sir; -

I am pleased to hear of some more of the fine sps. of *Canollus* of California having arrived in this country as they are well worth cultivation.

Your first sps. allied to *dentatus*, seems to me very like what I saw near Monterey in the month of April in flower; the thick branches used as firewood, were often almost one mass of flowers, this I called *rigidus*, for its stiff leaves and rigid branchlets.

The only duplicate bit of *divaricatus* I possess I now send; with the only other fragment I have of *oliganthus*. *C. serpyllifolius* and *sanguineus* I find I do not now

Kew Herbarium

possess at all. I doubt if I was acquainted with any specimen of *C. serpyllifolius* but the one in the Herbarium of the Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philad^a.

x x x x x

Yours Truly

Thos Nuttall

[Hooker Corr. vol. 64, p. 297]

In this vol. are letters of Nuttall numbered from 284 to 325, i.e. from June 8, 1848 to Sept 6, 1858. All "Nutzgrove nr Rainhill, i.e. near Liverpool. There are a few references to North America, to Dr. Short of Kentucky, etc. He remarks Gray's visit to England and is evidently hurt at Gray's not visiting him; he expresses pleasure at Emerson's visit; Oct. 19, 1857. Emerson he had

May 20, 1906.

known in Boston. Torrey sent him "Contributions" which pleased him and his comments on the *Darlingtonia*. (Sept. 29, 1853).

The letters are mainly about Indian botany. His nephew, T.J. Booth, a young botanist had gone to India and sent to his uncle specimens and seeds. Nuttall seems to have been cultivating Indian plants with great pleasure. Joseph Hooker was at the same time in India and these facts gave further interest to the two men, mutually, in their correspondence.

Rainhill nr Prescott, Oct^r 4th, 1850

Dear Sir. x x x x x

I had not learnt from my nephew where your son was; but the Lilly

Kew Herbarium

country you mention is no doubt healthy as well as interesting to the naturalist. As to the "Death Valley" you mention in this otherwise healthy country is to me no novelty or peculiarity; as the very same thing obtains in West Florida, wh. I visited in the winter of, I think, 1816. A little short of the town of Quincy I passed thro' what remained of a village of log huts, just settled that year but was surprised to find every house empty and going to ruin, except one where I obtained entertainment for the night at an inquiry I learnt that all the inhabitants except themselves had died of that autumn of a malignant fever; at the same time those who in that marshy

May 20, 1906

vicinity had fled to the neighboring sandhills and there encamped had escaped the fever.

x x x x x. I heard of Asa Gray's arrival in England two months back he is now most likely on his return to the U. S. state, but I have not had a visit from him.

I remain

Yours truly

Thos. Nuttall.

x x I have, also, at last succeeded in raising from seeds sent me last June from Dr. Short, Lexington, Kentucky, the beautiful *Collinsia verna* which I have been trying these ten years to introduce to our gardens."— Feb. 12, 1856.

Kew Herbarium

xxx I am now more feeble and slow in my movements - my days of journeying are at an end - I have seen the last I must see of America - my walking and botanizing are almost over, and now I am content to be at rest. Old age has overtaken me, and I must be content to submit to the laws of nature, with none can evade - June 4, 1857. Nutgrove near Rainhill.

- July 25, 1857, he writes a very short note: "My principal herbarium is left at the Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia."

Nutgrove nr Rainhill, Sept. 6, 1858

Dear Sir: xxx x x x

I remain extremely

May 20, 1906

feeble without any hope of amendment in this life but hope for another and better world, tho' I have had my enjoyment in this for which I ought to be truly thankful

I remain,

Yours truly

Thos. Nuttall.

A year after this he died at St. Helens, Lancashire see Britten's Index, where see list of references. The above is the last letter in the Hooker Coll. The letters in this volume 64 refer chiefly to Indian plants. See also list of his papers in Roy. Soc. Cat.

Hook. Corr. vol. 44, p. 95, 96, 97; visited England in spring 1828; letters from Cambridge Mass + Prescott, England.

- vol. 38, 441, dated Nutgrove, May 20, 1858 -

" 62, 102, Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1838

Kew Herbarium

There are, therefore, 76 ^{Mutall} letters preserved in the Hooker Correspondence.

I now go back to vol 63 to add a few notes.

Oct. 15, 1847, sails on the 19th for the United States, Philadelphia.

Oct. 29, 1842 (p. 333) speaks of Mr. Chas. Pickering as "a shrewd observer and excellent naturalist"

In another letter in this vol. he expresses the hope to Sir Wm Hooker that Asa Gray will finish the Flora of North America.

Letter 327 contains a page about Bartram whom he very much admires.

Letter 328, re Darlington and Bartram.

May 20, 1906.

"On *Simmondsia*, a new genus of Plants from California, by Thos. Nuttall, Esq. Hooker's London Journal of Botany, 3, 400 (1844)

Type loc. "Covering the sides of barren hills, in argillaceous soils, near the sea, in the vicinity of St. Diego in Upper California."

"In memory of Thomas William Simmonds, an ardent botanist and Naturalist, who accompanied Lord Seafarth to Barbadoes about the year 1804, and died soon after, while engaged in exploring the island of Trinidad."

New Herbarium

= *Quercus lobata*, Rio Sacramento.

"Within, and at the verge of the banks, oaks of immense size were plentiful. There appeared to form a band on each side, about three hundred yards in ~~width~~ depth, and within (on the immense park-like extent, which we generally explored when landing for positions) they were seen to be disposed in clumps, which served to relieve the eye, wandering over what might otherwise be described as one level plain or sea of grass. Several of these were examined, and some of the smaller felled. The two most remarkable measured respectively twenty-seven feet and nineteen

May 20, 1906.

feet in circumference, at three feet above the ground. The latter rose perpendicularly at a (computed) height of sixty feet before expanding its branches, and was truly a noble sight."
- Belcher, Voyage Round the World, 1:123 [End of Oct. + Beg. Nov. 1837]

"The ash is excellent but does not attain any great size. Wild grapes generally prefer it", and the varied colors of the dark-green leaves, added to the brown tints of the decaying leaves of the vine, produce, on rounding the different bends of the river, very beautiful contrasts at this season. Our friend, the plane, however, will not be eclipsed.
The timber of this tree is solid

Kew Herbarium

and does not swim; when green it seasons well, and I found it made good gunwales and timbers for light boats" - l.c. p. 130
 Some of the acorns were as sweet as chestnuts - l.c. p. 130.

Planes "of immense size overturning the stream, without apparently a sufficient hold in the soil to support them, so much had the force of the stream denuded their roots." - l.c. p. 123

He speaks of the natives burning the wild grain each season and thereby destroying many fine plantations of oaks - p. 130.

Also of the indian women "boiling huge horse-chestnuts"
 - p. 126.

May 26, 1906.

Langsdorff's Voyage.

Madame Arguello had ^{had} fifteen children, of whom thirteen were at this time living; some of the sons were absent on military service, others were at home. Of the grown-up unmarried daughters Donna Concepcion interested us more particularly. She was lively and animated, had sparkling love-inspiring eyes, beautiful teeth, pleasing and expressive features, a fine form, and a thousand other charms, yet her manners were perfectly simple and artless. Beauties of this kind are to be found, though not frequently, in Italy, Spain and Portugal" - Voyages, vol. 1, p. 155, by G. H. von Langsdorff, Aulic Counsellor to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Kew Herbarium

The ship Juno under command of the Chamberlain von Resanoff had come down the coast from Sitka Mar. 28, 1806.

Resanoff's visit to San Francisco was for the purpose of arranging trade relations between the Russian colonies at Sitka, etc and the Spanish colonies at California. He found it difficult, however, on account of the trade restrictions imposed by Spain and the suspicious nature of the Spanish government to secure even one ship's load of grain, etc for his necessitous people at Sitka. As the negotiations slowly progressed "the bright eyes of Donna Conception made a deep impression on his heart" and he conceived that a nuptial

May 20, 1906.

union with the daughter of the commandant at San Francisco, Don Arguello, would be a vast step gained towards promoting the political objects he had ~~so~~ ⁱⁿ view so much at heart". He assured the Governor that immediately on his return to St. Petersburg he would go to Madrid as ambassador extraordinary from the Imperial Russian Court, to obviate every kind of misunderstanding between the two powers. Thence he would proceed to Vera Cruz and finally to San Francisco to reclaim his bride. Cf. p. 183.

Langsdorff went upon a water expedition to San Jose Mission but became so entangled among the marsh sloughs at the head of the bay that he had a very hard time of it.

Kew Herbarium

On p. 212 he recounts a few of the petty annoyances which crossed his researches in Natural History. His bird skins were thrown overboard, the paper for drying plants was stored under a quantity of goods being loaded and of course could not be got at it again, etc, etc. "So finally I relinquished all foreign labors in science and resigned myself to the wishes of Resanoff," he says, and acted as interpreter in the transaction of business with the natives.

They departed May 10.

He remarked further that the "urine" of the pole-cat exceeds in smell every thing that can be conceived and that it is phosphoric, p. 213.

May 20, 1906.

= *Anemopsis Californica* H & A. *Anemopsis Californica* Nuttall in ann. Nat. Hist. 1, 136 (1838). "Hab. Springy bogs and open marshes by streams around Sta. Barbara and Sta. Diego in upper California."

= What has become of Nuttall's California journal? Surely he must have kept one? His "Journal of Travels into the Arkansas T^y." is very exact and complete. ^{in 1841}

- Wrangell, Ferd. von. Governor of the Russian Northwest Settlements from ^{about} 1828 on. Previously he had made an arctic expedition and is the author of "Siberia and the Polar Sea" with portrait frontispiece.

Kew Herbarium

Seeman's Herald voyage

"On the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin there is much fine ^{land}, but not equal to the speculator's hopes" - Seeman's "Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald", p. 114.

They were in S.F. Bay Sept 18-22, 1846. Monterey, Sept. 22. San Diego, Sept. 27(?) ; Coronados, San Clemente and San Nicolas were "surveyed", then on south to San Martin and San Quintin, etc.

Seeman does not praise San Francisco Harbor.

Farnham, Travels in the western prairies. Mentions "great pines of the Knapqua", II, 245, and (with great praise) Wyeth, II, 94.

May 20, 1906

Belcher's Voyage.

= Belcher touched at Fort Ross (little Russia) the end of Sept. 1839. He gives, Voy. round the world, i, 314, an interesting account of the Russian establishment ^{at} Ross and Bodega, and of the rancho half-way between where fruit grain was raised. Bodega Bay = Tomales Bay! The settlement was on the northern side at a small creek or estuary.

Visited S.F. again, at Monterey Oct. 5, Santa Barbara, Oct 9, San Pedro, Oct 11, San Juan Bay, Oct 13, San Diego, Oct. 17, thence on down the peninsula, his ships the Sulphur and Starling. "The regions of Vegetation, ("California Region" see p. 345.) forms the end of vol. 2. pp. 325 to 460. The

Kew Herbarium

author of this part is Richard
Brinsley Hinds, Surgeon to the
Expedition. A list of Hinds papers
is in Roy. Sci. Soc. Cat.

North, Marianne, "Recollections of a
Happy Life," an account of her
travels. Very superficial. The
editing disconnected. Was in
California in 1874. Painted
native pls. and Sequoias, now
in North Gallery at Kew. Ginkgo
tree in Mariposa Grove, "the
first side branch as big as
any tree trunk in Europe".

- Marsee, says he spent a number
of years in Ecuador and headwaters of the
Amazon; the Indians took a clay ball, pas-
sioned the native rubber over it, threw
it into the stream, washed the clay out, and
lo, they had a pitcher.

May 25, 1906.

= "Forests and Deserts of North
America", Fountain,

Economy of mules, p. 235

"Frisco, as San Francisco is invari-
ably called by Americans" - p. 231.

California timber exported to Salt
Lake, 700 miles, over terrible country,
before railroad days, - enterprise of
the mormons! - p. 227.

Beechey, Voyage to Pacific & Bering Sts.

List of missions, p. 354, vol. 1.

Indians taught trades - tanners,
shoemakers, carpenters, etc, p. 357.

Noble clusters of oak, p. 376, vol. 1.

"There is here a low tree with a smooth
reddish bark, bearing red berries,
which, ~~brown~~ from the hardness of its wood,
would serve the purpose of lignum-vitae".
vol. 2, p. 406. This is probably the

Kew Herbarium

first mention of *Rhamnus crocea*.
He also mentions *Yedra* [~~*Rhamnus*~~
diversiloba] and its peculiar properties.
p. 406 - This seems the first mention
of this shrub. On the same page
he speaks of the "cherry tree" (probably
Prunus ilicifolia) and "gooseberry
bush"; also a "gandy flowered currant
bush" = *Ribes sanguineum*.

The first visit was made in
Dec. 1826; the second short stay
in Oct. 1827.

(Nov.)

April 22, 1827, an earthquake
greatly alarmed the President of San
Francisco - vol. 2, p. 583.

June 1, 1906.

This day I went into London and
called at Meredith Bros in Flood Lane,
Chapinade. They are, of course, business men,
living their lives in the heart of London,
E.C. I told Mr. Meredith in a very
few words the object of my visit to
Europe in response to his inquiry and he
manifested further curiosity as I explained
why I was working on Californian plants
in England.

"But what is it all for?" said he. "What
is it worth? What is its monetary
value?" I explained to him that there
was no money in it. At this he mani-
fested still further astonishment.
"I can't understand it. Why is it utterly
beyond me. If there was money in
it I could understand it. I hope
you'll pardon my being rude, but
really, you know, I can't grasp

Kew Herbarium

it. It's beyond me!" I went on to say that my work was only a part of the general field of science and the purposes etc of scientific workers, but he said, I meet all sort of men, it's trivial. It's seen all kinds. But you're a curiosity. So you do it for the love of it. You'd rather do that than anything else in the world!" Then I tried to show that the progress of the world depended upon the pioneers of science, etc. "Well, you are refreshing. I'm glad I met you. You are refreshing. I wish I was you!"

I tell you said he, you ^{are} a very different from us and from any American it's seen! You are refreshing, old chap. I'm glad I've met you I say!"

June 1, 1906.

= Royal Horticultural Society Show
Temple, Victoria Embankment. Very fine display of orchids. The Rhododendrons were splendid - some were as delicate and tender and snowy as if they would melt! The colors of the Azaleas were also exquisite! A fine lot of Calceolarias of large size. The foliage plants (Caladiums) made a fine show - I saw large leaves that were rich and delicate enough for a summer girls' dress! There was little fruit - but a fine display of strawberries - some of them larger than tea-cups. The carnations were huge, the roses not especially noteworthy. Japanese dwarf trees. Collection of shrubs.

Kew Herbarium

= *Ceanothus Greggii* Gray = the New Mexican form of *C. cuneatus*!

= *Ceanothus Vitthianus* Hook. is near

C. thyrsiflorus. It has ^{leaves} not strongly but obscurely 3-nerved, glaucous beneath. If it be a hybrid as said *thyrsiflorus* is one of the parents! and *foliosus*, doubtless, the other. I cannot agree with Mrs. Brandegee that *rigidus* is a parent.

Lobb, Wm. Introduced *Ceanothus Vitthianus* Hook. & *floribundus* to England, Cf. Bot. Mag. t. 4806.

Also Whit-lavia *grandiflora*, L.C. t 4813. He was in the Coast Ranges, Los Angeles, and (Sierra Nevada about Summit & Truckee, I believe.) He collected many *Ceanothus* spp. which must have involved his being at or near Monterey.

June 1, 1906.

= *Ceanothus floribundus*, the original spm. preserved by Hooker when he described the sp. in Bot. Mag. t. 4806. is in Kew Hb. I can see nothing in it but a form of *C. dentatus*.

C. arboreus Greene, Spms by Dr. Franceschi, Sta. Cruz Isld., '94, remind me strongly of Mackies curious unidentified leaf spms from Stony Creek region. This is a memory hint - to be looked up when I get home.

- *Ceanothus spinosus* Nutt. as rep. by Brandegee's Santa Barbara, #13 May, 1889 is good typical material. With the fl. & fr. spm. is a vigorous sterile shoot with larger ~~dentate~~ ^{some} leaves, and slender almost needle-like spines; this branch is very suggestive

Kew Herbarium

of an Osage Orange branch!

- Lobb, Wm. Died S.F. autumn
1863. See Vitch's Man. Conif. p.
243. I notice that an extra-
ordinary number of Lobb's spms.
in Herb. Kew are strange as odd
forms of Californian plants and
not collected since. Such is
Ceanothus leucodermis Greene,
Jodetia Lobbii Jepson and
many more. Coll. fine spms. of
Leptodactylon californicum Nutt.
- Ceanothus rigidus Nutt var.
grandifolius Torr. First coll. by
Bigelow in Pac. R. Rep. 4; 75:
Trelease who has studied the
original (he cites it in Syn. Fl.
p. 417) names Bolander's 4913 as
as representing this var. The

June 1, 1906.

Bolander plant is here. It is exceedingly
close if not identical with my ^{More nearly allied to}
C. purpurea. C. crassifolius!!

Nat. Hist. Mus. June 12, 1906

- Greene has gone through the
Ceanothus here and corrected
some of the labels. It's interesting
to me to see how he picks
out the striking or prevailing
types, as for instance Lobb's spms.
leucodermis he calls it.

- Nuttall, Thos. Cf. Harshberger, Dict.
Nat. Biog; Asa Gray's Letters; Britton's
Index; Cottage Gardener 23; 349
(1860).

"Mr. Nuttall seems to have been
much attached to the Indian races.
From his peculiar (to them) habits of
gathering plants, he was called

Nat. Hist. Mus.
South Kensington

by them, "the pale-faced medicine man", and throughout his whole works he seldom misses an opportunity to record his generous feelings toward them, knowing their proclivities for whiskey, Mr. Nuttall used to supply himself with this novel pacificator for cases of emergency, but never employed it when any other agent would answer as well. Mr. Nuttall used often to say, to the amusement of his friends, that amongst the provoking annoyances that he would at times be subjected to, one was the drainage of his spirit by some stealthy Indian, leaving his snakes and lizards dry! - Coll. Gardener, 23; 349, reprinted from

June 12, 1906

"American Gardener's Monthly" This is a full and very interesting article. The owners of the vessel of Demai Two Years before the Mast would not receive passage money from him as "he traveled for the benefit of mankind".

"He hated everything that savored of vanity or needless show, always aiming at the real and substantial. He carried this habit of simplicity (with him) always. His dress, though always neat, was chosen with a view to service; sometimes on his journeys made of leather and fitted to his person and probably in no event of his life did pecuniary considerations influence him." "His income was mainly derived from lectures" they "were

Nat. Hist. Museum
June 12, 1906.

the means of inducing many young men to turn to scientific pursuits." - l.c.

-
- *Ceanothus arboreus* Greene.
Island of Santa Cruz type in Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), remarkable "silky" sheeny, the pubescence so close a felt that one must look at under a lens.
 - *Ceanothus cuneatus* Nuttall. His type "Wahlamet River bars" has narrowly obovate leaves 1.6 cm long and 4 mm wide; in fr.
-

Ceanothus arboreus, S. Calif. Parry
"C. hirsutus"
1887, det Parry, Kew HB. This is certainly not *hirsutus*. I feel very certain it is *arboreus*. This should be looked for on mainland.

Kew HB, June 15, 1906.

- Professor Macfarlane, Univ. of Pennsylvania, is here, a keen-headed but very simple mannered little man whom I like very much. He is working on pitcher plants; says the region of greatest development for *Darlingtonia* California is on the west slopes of the Coast Range in Oregon where it fairly lives the shears. This is something we in California have not known*. He has a student working on *Pentstemon* who has been in California the past year. - *see p. 153.
-

- "*Pentstemon Jeffrayanus* Hook.
Bot. Mag., t. 5045. Clear Creek,
N. California, June 11, 1853"
- label on type in Herb. Hook. [Jeffrey].

Kew Herbarium

- Forests set on fire from volcano of Mt. St. Helens, - Cf. Cooper, Pac. R. Rep. 12, 34.
- Douglas Spruce in Washington - excellent firewood, even when green - Lawson, Pin. Brit. 2, 117. Inquire at Portland. Spars 220 ft in length taken to England in early days.
- Douglas, David, long sketch of his life in Lawson, Pin. Brit. 2, 125-128 (folio)
- Tsuga Pattoniana, first found in Calif. on Scots Mt. by W. Murray. Lobb got in highest peaks about sources of N. fork Feather and "Lake Bigler"
- Abies bracteata. Fine illustration in habitat, in Lawson, Pin. Brit. p. 25 vol 2. Lobb makes a point of it occupying the deepest ravines (Gard. Chron. 1853, p. 435). His letters were published in Gard. Chron. but I have but one.

June 15, 1906.

- Lobb, collected a curious lot of things in Cal. His *C. lobbianus* (*Ceanothus*), *Vitchianus*, *floribundus*, *leucodermis*, etc. are just off the usual thing but won't stay set. They will prove enigmas a long time. The last is a marked thing. Then he has a *Ceanothus*, no. 152, (*C. macranthus*), with large leaves and dense clusters of flowers. ^{Ran. Lobbii. Oregon.}
- *Pinus albicaulis*, first collected by Jeffrey.
- *Pinus jeffreyi*. Collected next after Jeffrey by Peebles on Scots Mt.
- Jeffrey, Cf. Lawson, *Cinclum Britannicum*, p. 46, Vol. 1.
- *Pinus monophylla*. Cf. Hartung, Journ. Hart. Soc. 4, 293.

Kew Herbarium

Abies bracteata, William Reebles made an expedition to secure seed in 1858 (Sept.) Beardley's journey is describ. by himself in *Edin. New Phil. Journ.* n ser. x, p. 1.

In *Trans. Edin. Bot. Soc.* 6, p. 211 (1859) the account was reprinted.

Reebles was something of an artist and made the first portrait of the tree. Beardley went before Reebles. Lobb went a 2d time (1857).

- *Cupressus macrocarpa*, Gordon *Journ. Hatt. Soc.* 4, 296, fig.

- Lobb, Wm. visited England in Dec. 1853, bringing with him seeds, cones, etc of "Wellingtonia", and many other fine things. See letter, Gard.

Chron. 1853, 819 (on Wellingtonia).
But seeds were first sent to England by John D. Mathew (whence the first seedlings)

June 15, 1906.

Mathew sent the seeds to his father

- Cf. Lawson, *Pin. Brit.* vol. 3.

- Gray, *Roa.* Made journey to ^{Calif.} ^{Mexico} in 1885, tests label on *Phacelia distans* in Kew HB.

- Hinds, R. B. Sketch of the botanical aspects of California in *Bot. Sulph.*

pp 2-6.

- Nevin and Lyon collected together. Cf. *Syn. Fl.* 2, 416.

- Fremont. Remarkable how much he collected in California. Cf. *Jepson Calif. Types at Kew*, p. , under *Phacelia tanacetifolia*

- J. F. James, a Botanist of Cincinnati, Ohio, botanized in Calif. (Tehachapi Mts. tests label in Kew HB) in 1880 (August).

- *Thermopsis californica* Wats. San Diego! Vasey, 1880. San Felipe! D. Cleveland. San Rafael Mts! 5000 ft. Franceschi. Knoxville! Baker, 3081.

Kew Herbarium

- *Allypium pusillum glaberrimum* Wats.
San Pablo Ridge, Tracy in U.S. HB.
- Variation in Californian plants,
glabrous forms, *Thysanocarpus*
radiatus, type pubescent fruit;
T. curvipes, type *tuspidulose*-
puberulent, glabrous forms also
found. Foliation of heads as
in *Grindelia* and *Mimodella*
villosa. Variation in fruits of
Thysanocarpus. *T. elegans* has an
imperforate form (no. 3008, C.F. Baker,
Lakeport to Hopland.) Variation in
shape of leaves of *Grindelia*
patens. *Calycadenia cephalotes*,
weakly or strongly capitate termi-
nally, with (usually) or without
scattered axillary heads below.
Tendency to form long-jointed
forms and throw leaves to base-

June 15, 1906.

response to local conditions of
aridity as on the desert - *Platy-*
stemon glyptolobus Greene,
Pitt. V, 182, Lakeport, "stony
hills," C.F. Baker, #3058 is a
case in point.

Kew Herbarium

- Sir Dietrich Brandis has been showing me many kindnesses again. He is a very pompous old gentleman but it doesn't take much discernment to see that he has a very warm and generous heart beneath his bluff exterior. In a moment of enthusiasm he said, the other day: "If California will only preserve her redwood forests, preserve them! - then she will be downed with might and power for all time. Such an endowment to a state, a commonwealth means prospering for years and years to come." - And yet Sir Dietrich has never seen California, nor yet America.

June 15, 1906.

- *Elephantaria laxa*, Antioch, Curran, 1883.
- *Purpus*, July, 1894, was on Snow Mt., Cal. Co.
- *Eschscholtzia Californica*. A somewhat fasciated flower-stemmed spm. collected by Douglas in 1833, the flower monstrose with many petals. - Kew Hb.
- *Pentstemon Bridgesii*. Named for Bridges of California.
- Lobb, Wm. introduced Delphinium cardinale to English cult. Described from his spms. He was not the first collector probably. Bot. Mag. t. 4887 is a showy but not especially good plate.

Kew Herbarium

- Windsor Forest - went with Dr. A. Henry on a walking trip to Virginia Water and Windsor Forest. We climbed locked gates and had a great day in the King's dominion. The trees were beautiful, especially the great smooth round-limbed beeches which I never cease to admire. They are truly great trees. There were also east Devon red oaks 6 ft. through! Then fine Chestnut trees. Dr. H. remarked that he discovered 12 Castanopsis spp. in southern China most of which were new. The day was beautiful, just cool enough, the soft rolling hills, glades, tree clusters, flooded with full sunshine - all the world in green. Then down to Windsor town to eat -

June 15, 1906.

finding a hotel, the barroom filled, nay packed with women and men, close and vile-smelling - yet the green forest was there, ten minutes walk away! and free for all that love it! The soil of the open hills good but not unlectid, not alive with all sorts of organisms as that beneath the trees.

- Thos. Howell had told me about the abundance of *Darlingtonia californica* on the Oregon coast, and I edited his letter and put it in *Erythraea*. But this had slipped my mind. cf. p. 143, ante.

Kew Herbarium

- Mr. John Morley, when at school, wrote what he wished to be a prize poem but it was unsuccessful. The head master said to him: "I am glad you have composed this poem because it shows all the elements of a sound prose style"!

- "This old Europe bores me"
Napoleon.

- "The British rulers of India are like men who are trying to make their watches keep time in two longitudes at once"

- "It might be insoluble but then Statesmen were always dealing with insoluble problems".

June 21, 1906

- Linnean Society, last meeting of the year, papers by Miss Gibbs on Rhodesian botany, Carrouthers on the portraits of Linnaeus with lantern slides, Stapf, Sir Dietrich Brandis, etc. The rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly, very handsome - Fine oil portraits of Bentham, the Hookers father and son, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Lubbock, S.H. Vines, Darwin and a great many more. Also in particular a fine portrait of Archibald Menzies. Dadyon Jackson tells me the Scotch say "Minges" and not Ruthven as spelled but "Ruiz". Sir Dietrich Brandis made a strong plea for physiological and anatomical work preceding systematic work.

Kew Herbarium

- Douglas writes from Monterey, Mar. 19, 1832 to Hooker, introducing his valued friend Stephen Anderson, evidently a ships officer. Also "Dr Coulter requests to be mentioned to you and desires me to say it will be a pleasure to him to make your personal acquaintance on his return to England".

The following letter is undated:
In the California collection you will find 4 new species of *Thysanocarpus*, one remarkable indeed. The capsule something like this  *T. perforatus* would suit it admirably. The first day I found this beautiful and highly interesting plant on the Hill of Bonavista 16 miles from Monterey in June 1831. The first 4 or

June 21, 1906.

5 specimens were laid in only as for habitat thinking the holes in the capsules was the ravages of insects and taking it for the Columbia no nothing more passed. In the course of the day I had the pleasure of wading knee deep among tufts of this plant - and laid it as less 200 specimens. When the capsules are nearly ripe they quiver in the breeze like *Briza maxima* giving the landscape a fanciful but at the same time a beautiful appearance - all the species are highly curious. *Pennis* is a common plant in the mountain districts of California but I do not know if it can be considered specifically distinct or not. Papav-

Kew Herbarium

eraccae 3 new genera the most remarkable a shrub with a capsule like Escholtzia - calyx 3-leaved, petals 4, entire leaves I wished you to call this Bichenovia. You will find some curious plants in Hydrophyllaceae allied to Eutocaea &c. and one new genus, a large Tree. between Fraxinus and Quercus Fraxinus in appearance as there is a male and female tree with flowers and leaves resembling that genus with the silver grain of wood and bark of oaks. This is a fine plant. There is abundance of specimens in all stages for you. In California grows Taxodium perhaps different from T. nootkatensis 200 ft high

June 21, 1906.

to 310 !!! doubtless the loftiest lies in the world - awfully large indeed. This is a common tree the wood of which from its color called "Palo Colorado" of all these I shall write you by sty. D.D."

Taken from Hook. Corr. vol. 61, litt. 102.

"Girdley wrote me a letter of a few lines which I have not been able to read through. I devoted 4 days to it". l.c. litt 106.

"I shall write to the Rev. Narciso Duran, the prefect of the order in California, an amiable and learned man,

Kew Herbarium

who will receive him kindly
and do him the most signal
services - I shall write to
Mr. Hartuel, also, an English
gentleman in whose house
I lived at Monterey who will
also aid him." - *Re. Drummond*
trip, L.C. litt. 107.

Muttall is a poor fellow - when
in London in '28 he did not
come from his pinnacle of
greatness to visit the Linnean
though his fees of admission
had not yet been paid much
less his annual subscription.
I cannot forget some
sarcastic words being
thrown at him by Mr. Lambert.
The promised specimen did not

June 21, 1906.

come forth, nor could Muttall be
seen. next to an untruth there is
nothing in the world I detest
more than the narrow-mindedness
we too frequently see even in men
who ought to be above such
wordy thoughts - to a man of sense
who labors not for selfish but
from an honest endeavor to add
to the stock of knowledge must
of all things feel an inexpressible
delight in beholding his fellow
men engaged in the same
laudable undertaking. I am not
surprised that Mr. Muttall should
think the Arkansas and Missouri
his own for I have heard from
some who had reason to know
him that he does not practice

Kew Herbarium

the liberality he professes. -
 So far as I know of Mr. H.
 personally he appears the
 reverse and we should not
 credit all we hear. - L.C.
 litt, 107. dated "River Columbia,
 Oct. 24, 1832.

Letter 108, unpublished I think.
 The end p. is a letter to his
 brother William.

I did not exhaust the Douglas
 Carr. - W.L.G.

June 21, 1906.

- Mr. Massee, one of the first
 assistants, is a man who de-
 lights in uttering unheard
 of or supposedly novel heresies
 of all sorts, something away
 from the usually accepted canons
 of taste, customs, or morals. E.g.
 the poor and others are spend-
 thrifts; that is fine, otherwise
 you and I could not live.

or again Botany is of no use
 To which I surprised him
 by agreeing that it had no
 more monetary value than
 astronomy, etc, etc, all
 of which gives him opportunity
 for ingenuity in argument. It
 is only with Clarke that
 he seems to agree.

Kew, England.

- I can never become reconciled to the lower grades of humanity in London, their poverty and their confined ways of living. On Whit Monday 100,000 of them poured into Kew Gardens. There was scarcely a fine looking type amongst them but the lame, the halt, the disfigured, the misshapen, the bleary eyed, the sunken cheeked, the dissipated, the deformed, the crippled, the bodies uncared for from birth to adult stage - nearly all poorly clad - most even shabby if not actually dirty. And the coster mongers with their carts and wares to sell and food to eat

June 30, 1906.

more of the same ilk - looking as if they had but one set of clothing and had slept in that for untold weeks.

New England.

Women take to dogs herein
 this land. So much so that
 the ladies shops in the
 fashionable districts display
 the signs: "Dogs not Admitted."
 "Dogs Admitted only on Leine."
 "Dogs not Admitted Except
 Toy Dogs which must be
 carried!"

June 30, 1906.

- Went to call on the Becks in
 Holland Road. Conrad Beck told
 a good story of the Boer war
 times, illustrating the steady
 influence of trade relations in
 keeping peace. At that time German
 papers spoke of the English with
 great bitterness. German salesmen
 in England, however, found the
 doors closed in their faces. One
 young fellow told Beck that a
 big house said to him: No, we
 won't order anything more.
 Why are you telling all these
 lies about our soldiers." Then
 there was a meeting of German
 manufacturers in Berlin and the
 newspapers were called off.
 Beck says the English Navy is

Kew, England.

wonderfully efficient, that the men lead spartan lives and are studying their business all the while. Contrarily, the Army is much the reverse, peace going by favor.

- Palmer, Am. Nat. XII, 546 for
indian uses Am. plants.

June 30, 1906.

British Museum =.

- *Quercus agrifolia*. *Agri-*
folium is the old Latin
name, or rather an
obsolete form of it.
Dodorus, *Stirpium Historiae*
Pemptades, p. 746, heads
Cap. xx: *De Agrifolio*. A
wood-cut of the Holly has
the legend "*Agrifolium*".
Later on, he says: *Agri-*
folium hunc fruticetum
arborescentum Latini
vocant."

The above fine old folio
was printed at Antwerp,
1865, "Ex officina Chris-
tophori Plantini"
W. J. Hooker, *Icon. Pl.* 377
says *Quercus agrifolia* was
found at Monterey by Née.

170

171

- A man at the St. Claire, the small bachelor's club in San Jose, jumped to his feet and exclaimed to those around "Be calm", when the great earthquake of 1906 came! But there was a young Catholic priest who sensed that this was no usual thing like a great conflagration or a great flood and said with decision: "Calm be damned: Better get on your knees and pray"
- This is a sure enough story told me by Miss Rowena Beaur.

- Lyon, W.S. Distinguished *Prunus integrifolia* first, as *Pocidentalis*, see Bot. Gaz. 11, 202, 333.
- Murray, William, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1819; died in San Francisco, May 6, 1896. - Taken from back of photo lent me by Miss Anita Murray. Discovered *Cupressus nana* (Sept 1912, W.L.G.)

Berkeley

Earthquake News.

The newspapers say that:-

- It was so hot at Richmond at the height of the conflagration that the people on the slope next S.F. moved away!
- Suddenly depriving certain people of their whiskey daily, drove them insane.

From Signs of the Times ^{Adventist} _{weekly}.

"Such a sure and terrible ending of all things sinful must be reserved for a definite time in the purpose of God who could not be true to his declared merciful character should he fail to give warning of its direct approach [the end of the world]. The Saviour said:

1906

"Nation shall rise against nation, Kingdom against Kingdom and great earthquakes shall be in divers places - Matt. 24. 1-8."

"Like Babylon and Tyre in their preliminary punishments, was not this modern proud and beautiful Babylon and modern thrifty Tyre meeting the fate that her open flaunting God-defying wickedness invited?"

Thus God will destroy the wicked from off the earth. But the righteous will be preserved in the midst of these commotions as Noah was preserved in the ark."

A physician said to the Editor: I don't think God had anything to do with this earthquake. If I thought he did I would have no respect for such a God" The Editor

Berkeley

said: "So many people are determined to ridicule and scoff at the Bible and all that it predicts concerning the last days."

Contrast. (of the Signs of the Times, on the last page), the business manager gives a business acct of the injury to the printing plant at Mt. View: e.g., "The main tank-house was uninjured. Another high tank with is thrown out of plumb and may have to be taken down. Had it been as strongly braced as the other it would have stood as well."

In other words God over-looked the bracing!

1906.

San Francisco Earthquake.

- Personal Experiences -

- "You never forgot anyone that you saw. It was like the Orint. People, relatives, families became separated, but word was passed along. If you had ever seen anyone in that vast throng that you knew you never forgot." - Mrs. ^{Lucy} Baker

- Draft made by the fire so great as to carry people off their feet. Yet at a distance from the fire no wind. - Mrs. ^{Amelia} Symmes Blake.

Berkeley.

- ^{Herb.} Ownership of Plants. Dr. Janet Perkins told me that German botanists had their private herbaria and no one questioned their right. Dr. Perkins has been so long at Berlin that she is familiar with conditions. Hitchcock evidently has private plants as see his letter of Aug. '12. I think that it is a disadvantage for a working botanist like myself to take care of and retain his dried plants but sometimes one cannot follow out his wishes in these matters. — Aug. '12
(or rather preferences)

Berkeley, Jan. 1907

- *Quercus Sadleriana*. "Sweet acorn in Oregon, near Grants Pass, no tannic acid to kernel. All the same Blue & Gold Jokes - chestnutty." — R. H. Platt
-
- A student once asked Prof. Lawson: "How do you know rhyolite"? A piece had been picked up. They were in the field. "By looking at it about a hundred times"! he said.
-
- E. L. Greene. Mrs. Brandegee tells me that boys were sent by the demi-monde whom Greene had patronized to annoy him with requests for money. She prevented his overcoat from being taken or recovered it. This at the Academy of Sciences while in Dr. Stiles'

Berkeley

old church on California st. I think Mrs. B. was rather pleased to tell this. It is one of many stories which she tells and is of no moment except that all of them taken together throw light on her publications in
 Loe - Aug. 29, 1912

- Brewer, W. H. I always considered it remarkable that a man who had botanized four years in California at a time when it was a glorious park and flower garden should have lost so completely his interest in botany after leaving Calif., or at least Californian botany. It is true he did work for a time on the State Survey Botany but dropped it after

1912.

that. When I saw Brewer at New Haven in 1896 he said to me: "make your manual cover all the Pacific States; it is just as easy to do the whole thing." In a way this was good advice but my feeling was and is still that Brewer had really little conception of the vast nature of the job if it were to be well done, in spite of his California field work. I was then working on my Flora of Western Middle Cal., a small portion of only one of the states he proposed including in one book.

Patterson of the Sequoia National Forest, Supervisor, speaks of Brewer with warm feeling, esp. of the remarkable range of his

Berkeley

interests. I think this may have been a handicap with Brewers in accomplishment in some one field. - Aug. 29, 1912

- Greene, E. L. - One of the most powerful elements in success in any field is confidence of the individual in himself. T. Ross, evlt has it, ~~as~~ an obvious example. Egotism of course goes with it. But both these qualities had E. L. Greene. In his writings of the late eighties and the nineties he often had to correct himself in the matter of pub. of new species. This was nearly always fault of Gray who had named or determined some species incorrectly as is to be seen from a perusal of Greene's writings. But on p. 66 of the Fl. Fr. he

1912.

cites a case which was the fault of the filaments and not of Gray and therefore very interesting. - Aug. 31, 1912.

- James Davis, my camp boy on the Liskym trip of 1907. Indian half-breed. Had thorough training in Heil's pack train running to the Salmon River mines from Etna. Didn't have to be told to do things about camp. Would see what was to be done and do it. Has worked his way through the Etna schools and is now in Etna High. A. W. Sampson of N. Y. came out to take this trip. I described him to Jimmie as a "gentleman of leisure". Jimmie could not grasp that. He had no place in his scheme of things for just that. In Jimmie's world you worked as you did not. If you worked, you worked like

Berkeley

blazes to get along. If you didn't you were a mere loafer about the other saloons. Jimmie never seemed to marvel about Sampson who is really a gentleman of leisure and carries the ear-marks of the breed.

The day west from "Packers Mt" was a thunder and rain storm day. The animals were frightened out the storm playing about us on the high mt. and gave us some trouble. It was also wet and uncomfortable because the high brush lapped the trail. But we got down into a little hollow "Cudabay Valley" - a low swamp of brush-covered hollow but if I remember definite enough altho not of great extent as I remember - got up a shelter and made ourselves comfortable. Jimmie had had a hard day and

1912.

the next morning overslept. I let him sleep and went out to look for the animals. When Jimmie awoke he was quite astonished and wanted to know why he hadn't been called. He was told it was all right but he was evidently suspicious ~~that~~ it was totally out of his experience to be favored in that way out of kindness. However he soon realized that we felt a genuine kindness for him. Later Jimmie came to the Univ. of California as a student in law and is doing well. - Sept. 1912. See 17, 147.

- *Froquieria*, cf. Pac. R. R. Reps 3; 100.
- Bigelow, Dr. J.M. " " " " ; 106.
- Screw Bean Mesquite, " " " " ; 109
 immigrants obtained a syrup by
 boiling the beans.
- Water indicating Plants, Pac. R.
 R. Reps. 7; 174.

Berkeley

- Clark, Galen. Books.
 - Indians of the Yosemite Valley, 1904. 110 pp. &
 - The Yosemite Valley, 1910. 108 pp.
 - The Big Trees.
- Mag. Article.
 - Yosemite, Past and Present. Sunset, 22: 394 (Apr. '06).
 - John Muir in Galen Clark, Sierra Club Bull. 7: 215.

1912

- Greene, E. L. I know of no other contemporary writer who can give his papers and monographs such an air of authority, assurance and finality as Greene. Compare most any of his writings, but this note is inspired by looking over his Ptelea paper in Contrib. U. S. Nat. Hb. vol. 10, p. 49. I have not thoroughly studied his species as yet but certainly his finest writing, his happiest choice of words, his most effective sentences are ^{than} those in connection with the most flimsy kind of new species. Aug. 31, 1912.
- Heller, A. A., has on the contrary, at ^{least} frequently, an unfortunate. He writes as if he were aggrieved or injured.

Books wanted.

Wislizenius, A, Memoir of a tour to northern
Mexico with Colonel Doniphan's Ex-
pedition.

Subjects for Students

- *Rhamnus crocea* and its form, variation in its flowers; study of seedlings and comparison with those of *R. californica*.
- Variation in the Cotyledons of *Equisetum*.
- The value of color in the twigs and branchlets of *Ceanothus* spp.
- Native plants with milky juice.
- Native plants developing the flowers and leaves at different periods.
- Origin and character of the warty stipules of *Ceanothus*, sect. *Cerastes*.
- Sterile shoots of *Ceanothus* sp.; seeds and seedlings.
- What is the hardiest sp. in the Berkeley region; the most variable; the most common?
- Leaves of native sp. their texture, surface, position when alive etc.

Subject for "Sunset"

Point Reyes Country; white cliffs which caused Sir Francis Drake to call the country New Albion. Cf. Beechey, Narrative, i, p. 343

Kew Herbarium

Botanists at Kew, 1906.

Drummond

Working on a Flora of the Punjab.

Cooke, T.

Working on a Flora of the Presidency of Bombay.

Henry, Augustine, Dr. F.L.S.

Working on a Forest Botany of Britain.

Brandis, Sir Dietrich. formerly Inspector-General of the Forests of India. Just finishing a Forest Flora of India. Known more well-known people than

Jan. 1906.

any other man here.

Baker, J.G., F.R.S., F.L.S. late Keeper of the Herbarium. Author of a Flora of the Mauritius and Seychelles, Handbooks of the Amaryllidaceae, Iridaceae, Bromeliaceae, Handbook of the Fern Allies.

Kew Herbarium

Kew Staff - 1906.

Prain, Lt.-Col. D., Director, formerly
Director of the Sibpur (Calcutta) Gard.

Dyer, Sir W. T. Threlkeld, Ex-Director,
not retiring wholly until Mar, 1906.

W. Botting Hemsley, F.R.S., F.L.S.
Curator of the Herbarium.

Dr. Otto Stapf, A.L.S.,
Assistant Curator of the
Herbarium (Principal Asst
Phanerogams)

Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S., F.L.S.,
Honorary Keeper of the Jodrell
Laboratory

Massee, George, F.L.S.
Principal Assistant (Cryptogams)

Jan, 1906.

J. F. Duthie, F.L.S.

Assistant for India.

formerly Director of the Botanical
Dept. Northern India, Saharan-
pur, N.W. Provinces.

L. C. Buxton, M.D.

S. A. Skan, Librarian and Assistant.

T. A. Sprague, Assistant.

H. E. Brown, A.L.S., Assistant.

A. A. Rolfe, ^{Narathon, b The Avenue, New Gardens}
_{Miss Edith E. Brown}

C. H. Wright, A.L.S., Assistant.

A. D. Cotton,

W. Watson, Curator of the Gardens.

J. Stocks, Director's Office.

Addresses

Miss Gibbs, Lin Soc. London
see p. 155 ^{copy}

W. & A. Mussett, 9, Great Turnstile,
Lincoln Inn, London, W.C.
Engravers of Bookplates